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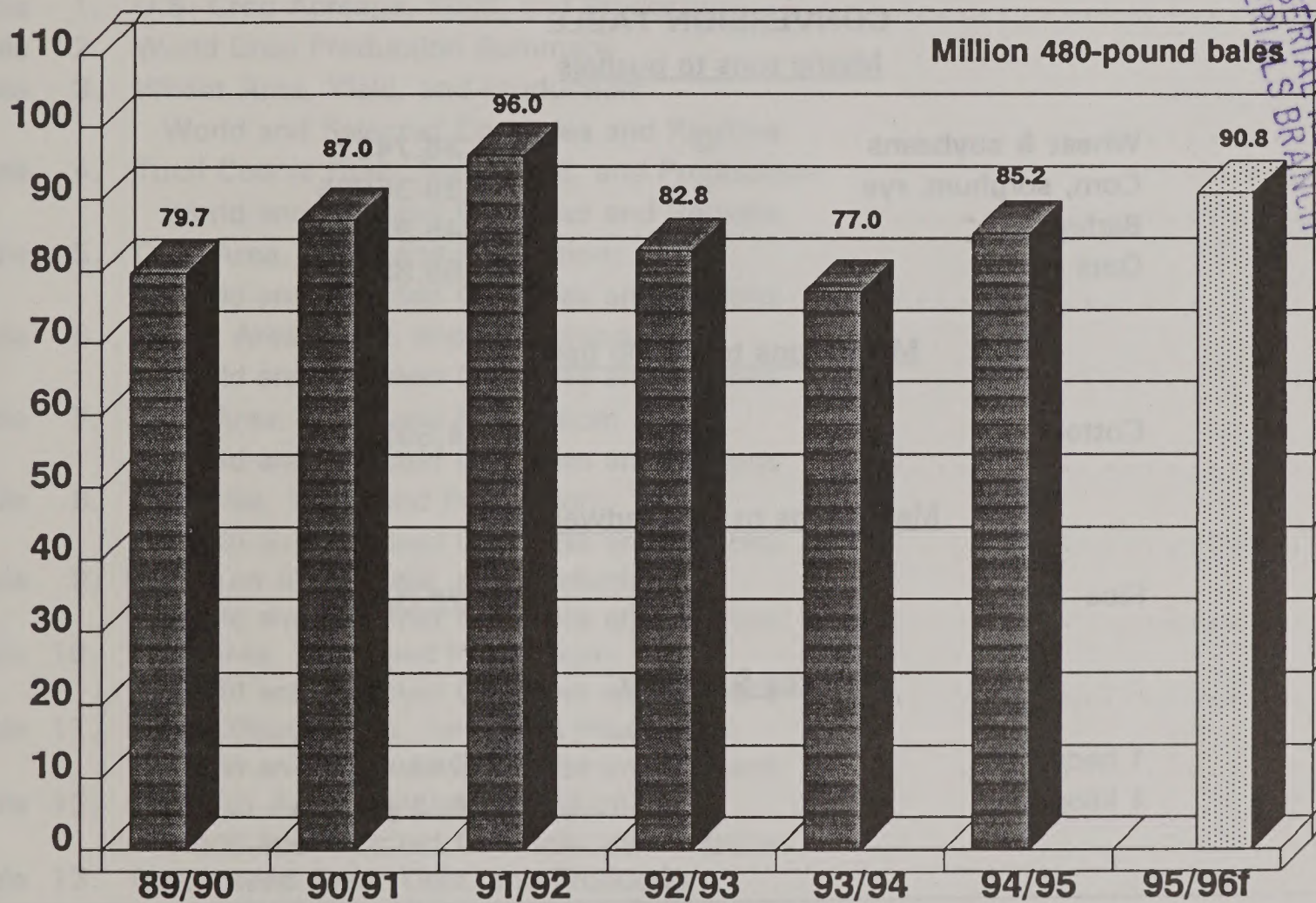
United States  
Department of  
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Circular Series  
WAP 7-95  
July 1995

# World Agricultural Production

## World Cotton Production 1995/96 Forecast



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### Production Articles This Month...

World Cotton

World Tobacco

Asparagus In Selected Countries

Mexico Trip Report



This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-304), July 12, 1995.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on August 14, 1995.

### CONVERSION TABLE

#### Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

#### Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917
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#### Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622
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#### Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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# PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1995/96

July 1995

## WHEAT

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>1995/96 Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1994/95</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	543.0	-4.7	-1	+4	Production is forecast lower due to reductions in the United States and total foreign output.
United States	59.5	-2.0	-3	-6	Production is forecast down largely because of lower winter wheat yields.
Total Foreign	483.5	-2.8	-1	+5	Production is forecast down primarily due to reductions in China, Russia, Canada, Brazil, and Saudi Arabia.
China	100.0	-2.0	-2	+1	Production is forecast lower due to unfavorable weather in the spring wheat growing areas.
Canada	23.5	-1.0	-4	+1	Production is forecast lower as hot, dry weather in pockets of the Prairie Provinces reduced yield potential.
Russia	35.5	-0.5	-1	+11	Production is forecast lower as unseasonably hot, dry weather in the Central Region and Volga Valley negatively affected yield.
Brazil	1.7	-0.5	-23	-22	Production is forecast lower due to reduced area as farmers did not secure sufficient financial credit for planting.
Saudi Arabia	2.0	-0.2	-9	-20	Production is forecast lower due to a reduction in area. Government policy of reduced price support has decreased area significantly over the last three years.
Eastern Europe	33.8	+0.8	+3	-1	Production is forecast higher due to increases in Romania and Bulgaria. Continued favorable weather improved yield prospects.
Uzbekistan	2.0	+0.6	+30	+150	Production is forecast higher due improved yield. Reports indicate that planting on irrigated land has increased greatly this season.



## COARSE GRAINS

<u>Country</u>	-----	1995/96	-----	Change	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current</u> <u>Estimate</u> MMT	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Change</u> (%)	<u>From</u> <u>1994/95</u> (%)	
World	811.8	-5.0	-1	-6	Production is forecast down due to reductions in the United States and total foreign output.
United States	223.6	-2.7	-1	-22	Production is forecast lower mainly due to a smaller corn area. Also, oats and barley output were reduced while sorghum increased.
Total Foreign	588.3	-2.4	-0	+2	Production is reduced as a lower forecast in Russia is only partially offset by increases in the EU and Eastern Europe.
Russia	38.6	-4.9	-11	-15	Production is forecast lower as hot, dry weather across the Central Region and Volga Valley reduced yield prospects, especially for barley.
Saudi Arabia	1.5	-0.3	-17	-29	Production is forecast lower due to a decrease in area.
Eastern Europe	50.3	+1.2	+2	+8	Production is forecast higher in Poland and Romania as favorable weather increased yield potential. Barley, oat, and rye production were raised in Poland, while barley output increased in Romania.
EU -15	89.9	+1.4	+2	+4	Production is forecast higher in Germany, Italy, and Spain, but lower in Finland and Portugal. In Germany, favorable weather boosted barley, corn, oat, and rye output; in Italy, higher corn prices boosted area and production; in Spain, corn area and production are adjusted higher; in Finland, oat area and production decreased; and, in Portugal, barley, corn, and oat output declined due to drought.

## RICE (MILLED BASIS)

<u>Country</u>	-----	1995/96	-----	Change	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current</u> <u>Estimate</u> MMT	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Change</u> (%)	<u>From</u> <u>1994/95</u> (%)	
World	358.7	-0.6	-0	+0	Production is forecast slightly above the 1994/95 level. A larger projected foreign crop more than offset smaller U.S. output.



# RICE (MILLED BASIS), Continued

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>1995/96 Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>1994/95 Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1994/95</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
United States	5.8	+0	+1	-11	Production is forecast lower than last season due to reduced area and yield.
Total Foreign	352.9	NA	NA	+0	Production is estimated slightly higher than last year due to increased output in China, Bangladesh, Burma, and Vietnam.
China	125.3	NA	NA	+2	Production is estimated higher due to increased area.
India	78.0	NA	NA	-3	Production is forecast lower based on reduced area and yield. The delay in the monsoon arrival has had little impact on the rice crop at this time.
Indonesia	30.6	NA	NA	+1	Production is forecast slightly higher based on improved yield prospects over last season. However, unfavorable weather at planting constrained area and yield potential.
Bangladesh	18.0	NA	NA	+8	Production is forecast higher based on increased area and yield.
Vietnam	16.0	NA	NA	+2	Production is forecast higher as area and yield continue to increase.
Thailand	13.9	NA	NA	-0	Production is forecast slightly lower than last year's bumper crop.
Japan	9.7	NA	NA	-11	Production is forecast lower as area and yield are reduced from last season's level.
Burma	9.8	NA	NA	+5	Production is forecast at a record as producers continue to expand area and improve yield.
Philippines	6.8	NA	NA	+0	Production is forecast virtually unchanged from the 1994/95 season.
Pakistan	3.6	NA	NA	+3	Production is forecast higher due to increased area and yield.



# OILSEEDS

<u>Country</u>	----- 1995/96 -----	<u>Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From</u> <u>1994/95</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT				
World	253.6	NA	NA	-2	Production is forecast down slightly from last year due to a reduction in the United States which more than offset an increase in the total foreign category.
U.S.	72.6	NA	NA	-10	Production is forecast down from last year due to a reduction in yield.
Total Foreign	180.0	NA	NA	+1	Production is forecast at a record. Increases in estimated cottonseed, sunflowerseed, and rapeseed production more than offset declines in soybeans and peanuts.
Eastern Europe	4.9	NA	NA	+23	Production is forecast to increase as a result of higher sunflower and rapeseed area. Polish rapeseed is projected to increase 52 percent over last year.
Pakistan	3.8	NA	NA	+13	Production is forecast to increase as a result of larger cotton area and improved yield.
FSU-12	9.9	NA	NA	+11	Production is forecast to climb as a result of increased area planted to sunflowers and a modest yield increase.
Brazil	25.4	NA	NA	-4	Production is forecast to fall primarily due to reduced soybean area and a return to an average soybean yield.
India	23.4	NA	NA	+1	Production is forecast at a record based on projected area and a repeat of last year's yields. Only peanut area is down from a year ago due to dry planting conditions.
China	42.0	NA	NA	-1	Production is forecast to decline slightly as a result of shifts in area to alternative crops. However, rapeseed area and production are projected at record levels.
EU-15	12.0	NA	NA	-4	Production is forecast to decline as a result of reduced area in Germany, Spain, and United Kingdom.
Canada	8.8	NA	NA	-9	Production is forecast to decline as a result of unfavorable weather during sowing and germination for rapeseed (canola).
Paraguay	2.3	NA	NA	-9	Production is forecast to decline from 1994/95 due to a return to an average soybean yield.



## PALM OIL

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Forecast MMT	1995/96 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1994/95 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	15.7	NA	NA	+7	Production is forecast at a record.
Malaysia	8.6	NA	NA	+8	Production is forecast at a record. However, oil collection is projected to climb at a slower pace than last year.
Indonesia	4.3	NA	NA	+8	Production is forecast at a record. Oil collection is forecast to climb at about the same rate as last year.

## COTTON

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Estimate MBALES	1995/96 Monthly Change MBALES	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1994/95 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World Total	90.8	+1.8	+2	+7	Production for 1995/96 is forecast higher as the United States and major foreign producers expand output in response to high cotton prices.
United States	21.5	+0.5	+2	+9	Production is estimated higher due to increased area.
Total Foreign	69.3	+1.3	+2	+6	Production is forecast higher in 1995/96 due to an area increase reflecting strong international cotton prices.
China	19.5	NA	NA	-2	Production is estimated lower due to the potential impact on yield by boll worms.
India	10.5	NA	NA	NC	Production is estimated unchanged from 1994/95. The erratic monsoon in central India delayed planting and may reduce yields, offsetting an expansion in total area.
FSU-12	9.3	NA	NA	+1	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in yield in Turkmenistan and other minor producing areas.
Pakistan	7.5	NA	NA	+15	Production is estimated higher than 1994/95 due to the adoption of a new disease-tolerant variety and larger area. Last year's harvest was affected by disease and pests.
Turkey	3.5	NA	NA	+21	Production is estimated higher than 1994/95 due to farmer satisfaction with the Government's cotton support system. Area and yield are estimated higher



# COTTON, Continued

<u>Country</u>	----- 1995/96 -----		-----		Change	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current</u> <u>Estimate</u> MBALES	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Change</u> MBALES	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Change</u> (%)	<u>From</u> <u>1994/95</u> (%)		
Brazil	2.6	NA	NA	+ 5		Production is estimated higher than 1994/95 resulting from higher estimated area for both the Northeast and Center-South.
Egypt	1.2	NA	NA	-2		The crop is reduced from 1994/95, reflecting lower yield due to poor quality seed and reduced germination.
Australia	1.6	NA	NA	+ 14		Production is forecast higher due to a 20-percent increase in area. Farmers are projected to plant more higher yielding dry-land cotton in 1995/96.
Argentina	1.8	NA	NA	+ 15		Production is forecast higher due to a projected 14-percent increase in area. This expansion is the result of a cotton shortage in other South American countries, strong foreign demand, and high international prices.



TABLE 1

## U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA		HARVESTED AREA		YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	
	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	June	1993/94	1994/95	June
							July			July
	-- Million acres--		-- Million acres--		-- Bushels per acre--			-- Million bushels--		
All Wheat	72.2	70.4	62.7	61.8	38.2	37.6	37.5	2,396	2,321	2,260
Winter	51.6	49.2	43.8	41.3	40.2	40.2	39.6	1,760	1,661	1,608
Other	20.6	21.2	18.9	20.5	33.7	32.2	31.8	636	660	652
Soybeans	60.1	61.9	57.4	61.1	32.6	41.9	36.5	1,871	2,558	2,200
Corn	73.2	79.2	62.9	72.9	100.7	138.6	119.7	6,336	10,103	7,900
Sorghum	9.9	9.8	8.9	9.0	59.9	73.0	67.4	534	655	555
Barley	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.7	58.9	56.2	58.1	398	375	380
Oats	7.9	6.6	3.8	4.0	54.4	57.2	54.7	207	230	200
					-- Pounds per acre--			-- Million CWT--		
Rice	2.9	3.4	2.8	3.3	5,510	5,964	5,700	156.1	197.8	177.0
								-- Million 480--pound bales--		
All Cotton	13.4	13.7	12.8	13.3	606	709	665	16.1	19.7	21.0



TABLE 2  
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America		Europe		FSU-12	Asia				South America		Selected Other		All Others				
			United States	Canada	Mexico	European Union		Oth. Europe	W. Europe	Eastern Europe	China	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	Thailand		Argentina	Brazil	Australia	South Turkey
--- Million metric tons ---																				
<u>Wheat</u> 1993/94 1994/95 prel. 1995/96 proj. June July	559.0	493.8	65.2	27.2	3.6	82.9	0.9	30.6	82.0	106.4	57.2	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.4	2.1	16.5	2.0	16.5	40.4
	522.5	459.4	63.2	23.4	4.0	85.0	0.8	34.1	59.3	99.3	59.1	0.0	15.1	0.0	10.7	2.2	9.0	1.8	14.7	40.9
	547.8	486.3	61.5	24.5	3.6	88.2	1.0	33.0	71.2	102.0	60.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	11.0	2.2	16.0	2.2	16.0	38.7
543.0	483.5	59.5	23.5	3.6	88.2	1.0	33.8	71.3	100.0	60.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	11.0	1.7	16.0	2.2	16.0	38.5	
<u>Coarse Grains</u> 1993/94 1994/95 prel. 1995/96 proj. June July	790.2	603.7	186.5	24.0	22.7	92.4	1.7	44.5	92.1	116.7	31.2	5.4	1.8	3.1	13.3	33.8	9.8	13.6	10.4	87.2
	863.3	578.3	285.0	23.5	21.8	86.6	1.5	46.6	79.7	112.9	33.6	5.2	1.9	3.8	13.7	35.8	4.9	5.6	9.2	92.0
	816.8	590.6	226.2	23.4	22.9	88.5	1.8	49.1	78.4	115.6	33.6	5.5	1.6	3.8	14.4	33.8	8.9	9.6	9.8	89.9
811.8	588.3	223.5	23.4	22.9	89.9	1.8	50.3	73.5	115.6	33.6	5.5	1.8	3.8	3.8	14.4	33.8	8.9	9.6	9.8	89.8
<u>Rice (Milled)</u> 1993/94 1994/95 prel. 1995/96 proj. June July	352.4	347.1	5.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	124.4	79.0	31.3	4.0	12.7	0.4	7.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	84.6
	358.5	352.0	6.5	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	123.2	80.0	30.2	3.5	14.0	0.6	7.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	89.7
	359.3	353.5	5.8																	90.3
358.7	352.9	5.8	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	125.3	78.0	30.6	3.6	13.9	0.6	7.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	90.3	
<u>Total Grains 1/</u> 1993/94 1994/95 prel. 1995/96 proj. June July	1,701.6	1,444.7	256.9	51.3	26.4	176.6	2.6	75.1	175.3	347.5	167.3	36.7	21.9	15.8	23.0	43.0	27.1	15.6	27.1	212.2
	1,744.4	1,389.6	354.8	46.8	26.0	172.9	2.3	80.7	140.0	335.3	172.7	35.4	20.5	17.8	25.0	45.4	14.8	7.3	24.0	222.7
	1,723.9	1,430.4	293.5																	218.6
1,713.6	1,424.7	288.9	46.9	26.7	179.4	2.7	84.2	145.9	340.9	171.6	36.1	22.1	17.7	26.0	42.6	25.7	11.8	25.9	218.6	
<u>Oilseeds 2/</u> 1993/94 1994/95 prel. 1995/96 proj. June July	227.5	168.0	59.5	7.4	0.9	11.1	0.9	3.6	10.1	38.6	23.2	4.7	3.2	0.8	16.8	25.6	1.0	0.7	1.7	17.9
	260.1	179.2	80.9	9.6	0.9	12.6	0.9	4.0	8.9	42.4	23.8	4.9	3.3	0.8	18.4	26.6	0.9	0.6	1.8	18.9
	251.0	179.4	71.6																	19.7
253.6	181.0	72.6	8.8	1.1	12.0	0.9	4.9	9.9	42.0	24.0	5.0	3.7	0.8	18.5	25.4	1.4	0.8	2.1	19.7	
--- Million 480-pound bales ---																				
<u>Cotton</u> 1993/94 1994/95 prel. 1995/96 proj. June July	77.0	60.9	16.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.6	17.2	9.6	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.1	2.8	9.0
	85.2	65.6	19.7	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.2	19.9	10.5	0.0	6.5	0.0	1.6	2.5	1.4	0.1	2.9	8.7
	89.0	68.0	21.0																	10.1
90.8	69.3	21.5	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	9.3	19.5	10.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	1.8	2.6	1.6	0.2	3.5	10.1	

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.



TABLE 3

# Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area						Yield						Production						Change in Production			
	Prel.			1995/96 Proj.			Prel.			1995/96 Proj.			Prel.			1995/96 Proj.			From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	221.06	214.89	218.78	218.90			2.53	2.43	2.50	2.48			559.05	522.52	547.78	543.04			-4.73	-0.86	20.53	3.93
United States	25.38	25.00	24.41	24.67			2.57	2.53	2.52	2.41			65.22	63.16	61.52	59.55			-1.97	-3.20	-3.61	-5.71
Total Foreign	195.68	189.89	194.37	194.23			2.52	2.42	2.50	2.49			493.83	459.36	486.26	483.50			-2.76	-0.57	24.14	5.25
Major Exporters	41.30	40.09	42.37	42.57			3.29	3.19	3.30	3.26			136.04	128.05	139.67	138.67			-1.00	-0.72	10.61	8.29
EU-15	15.74	15.79	16.17	16.17			5.27	5.38	5.45	5.45			82.93	84.96	88.17	88.17			0.00	0.00	3.21	3.77
France	4.52	4.62	4.75	4.75			6.48	6.68	6.74	6.74			29.25	30.87	32.00	32.00			0.00	0.00	1.13	3.65
United Kingdom	1.80	1.81	1.90	1.90			7.18	7.28	7.37	7.37			12.89	13.19	14.00	14.00			0.00	0.00	0.81	6.18
Germany	2.40	2.44	2.60	2.60			6.58	6.75	6.81	7.04			15.77	16.48	17.70	18.30			0.60	3.39	1.82	11.04
Canada	12.38	10.92	11.20	11.40			2.20	2.14	2.19	2.06			27.23	23.35	24.50	23.50			-1.00	-4.08	0.15	0.64
Australia	8.38	8.39	9.80	9.80			1.97	1.08	1.63	1.63			16.48	9.05	16.00	16.00			0.00	0.00	6.95	76.87
Argentina	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.20			1.96	2.14	2.12	2.12			9.40	10.70	11.00	11.00			0.00	0.00	0.30	2.80
Major Importers	89.08	85.68	86.78	86.47			2.51	2.35	2.43	2.42			223.98	201.19	210.85	209.29			-1.56	-0.74	8.10	4.03
China	30.24	28.98	29.50	29.50			3.52	3.43	3.46	3.39			106.39	99.30	102.00	100.00			-2.00	-1.96	0.70	0.70
FSU-12	44.57	41.82	43.94	43.94			1.84	1.42	1.62	1.62			81.95	59.31	71.24	71.34			0.10	0.14	12.03	20.28
Russia	23.52	22.15	23.00	23.00			1.85	1.45	1.57	1.54			43.50	32.10	36.00	35.50			-0.50	-1.39	3.40	10.59
Ukraine	5.75	4.51	5.50	5.50			3.80	3.07	3.18	3.18			21.83	13.86	17.50	17.50			0.00	0.00	3.64	26.29
Kazakhstan	12.75	12.60	12.60	12.60			0.91	0.72	0.99	0.99			11.59	9.10	12.50	12.50			0.00	0.00	3.40	37.36
Baltic States	0.59	0.41	0.50	0.50			2.26	2.01	2.66	2.66			1.34	0.82	1.33	1.33			0.00	0.00	0.52	63.19
Eastern Europe	9.97	10.06	9.65	9.69			3.07	3.38	3.42	3.49			30.62	34.05	32.98	33.82			0.84	2.55	-0.23	-0.68
Poland	2.50	2.40	2.45	2.40			3.30	3.21	3.39	3.46			8.24	7.70	8.30	8.30			0.00	0.00	0.60	7.79
Romania	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.40			2.30	2.58	2.71	2.92			5.30	6.20	6.50	7.00			0.50	7.69	0.80	12.90
Egypt	0.89	0.89	0.95	0.95			5.35	5.00	5.26	5.26			4.78	4.44	5.00	5.00			0.00	0.00	0.56	12.69
Morocco	2.31	3.05	1.70	1.70			0.68	1.81	0.65	0.65			1.57	5.52	1.10	1.10			0.00	0.00	-4.42	-80.08
Brazil	1.41	1.37	1.50	1.15			1.50	1.60	1.47	1.48			2.11	2.19	2.20	1.70			-0.50	-22.73	-0.48	-22.20
Other Foreign	65.30	64.11	65.22	65.19			2.05	2.03	2.08	2.08			133.81	130.12	135.74	135.54			-0.20	-0.15	5.42	4.17
India	24.59	24.92	25.00	25.00			2.33	2.37	2.40	2.40			57.21	59.13	60.00	60.00			0.00	0.00	0.87	1.47
Turkey	8.85	8.60	8.55	8.55			1.86	1.71	1.87	1.87			16.50	14.70	16.00	16.00			0.00	0.00	1.30	8.84
Pakistan	8.30	8.03	8.16	8.16			1.95	1.88	2.05	2.05			16.16	15.11	16.70	16.70			0.00	0.00	1.59	10.49
Mexico	0.88	0.95	0.85	0.85			4.07	4.21	4.24	4.24			3.60	4.00	3.60	3.60			0.00	0.00	-0.40	-10.00
Saudi Arabia	0.80	0.58	0.50	0.47			4.53	4.31	4.40	4.30			3.60	2.50	2.20	2.00			-0.20	-9.09	-0.50	-20.00
Rep. of South Africa	1.07	1.04	1.30	1.30			1.85	1.71	1.69	1.69			1.98	1.77	2.20	2.20			0.00	0.00	0.43	24.01
Others	20.81	20.00	20.86	20.86			1.67	1.65	1.68	1.68			34.77	32.90	35.04	35.04			-0.00	-0.00	2.14	6.50



TABLE 4

# Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production			
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons						
World	311.60	314.77	306.67	2.54	2.74	2.66	790.15	863.34	811.81	-5.03	-0.62	-51.53	-5.97
United States	33.50	37.63	34.33	5.57	7.58	6.59	186.45	285.05	223.55	-2.68	-1.18	-61.50	-21.58
Total Foreign	278.11	277.15	272.34	2.17	2.09	2.17	603.70	578.29	588.26	-2.35	-0.40	9.97	1.72
Major Exporters	21.85	20.12	22.16	2.92	2.56	2.71	63.84	51.49	60.07	-0.02	-0.03	8.57	16.65
Canada	6.90	6.98	7.13	3.49	3.36	3.28	24.04	23.46	23.38	-0.02	-0.09	-0.08	-0.34
Argentina	3.71	3.66	3.85	3.58	3.76	3.73	13.29	13.75	14.35	0.00	0.00	0.61	4.40
Australia	5.03	4.06	5.27	1.96	1.21	1.69	9.84	4.92	8.91	0.00	0.00	3.98	80.85
South Africa, Rep.	4.99	4.07	4.60	2.72	1.37	2.09	13.59	5.57	9.63	0.00	0.00	4.07	73.10
Thailand	1.22	1.36	1.31	2.52	2.79	2.90	3.08	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Major Importers	99.63	95.91	92.38	2.58	2.49	2.64	256.64	238.86	243.80	-2.35	-0.96	2.59	1.08
FSU-12	52.06	49.25	45.18	1.77	1.62	1.74	92.08	79.73	73.49	-4.90	-6.25	-6.24	-7.83
Russia	32.09	30.25	28.30	1.59	1.50	1.54	50.89	45.25	38.60	-4.90	-11.26	-6.65	-14.70
Ukraine	6.75	7.00	6.30	3.01	2.65	2.86	20.29	18.53	18.00	0.00	0.00	-0.53	-2.84
Kazakhstan	8.80	7.74	6.40	1.06	0.89	1.06	9.37	6.86	6.80	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-0.87
Baltic States	1.63	1.52	1.50	2.00	1.72	2.07	3.25	2.62	3.11	0.00	0.00	0.48	18.47
EU-15	18.92	18.69	18.76	4.89	4.63	4.72	92.43	86.61	89.90	1.40	1.58	3.29	3.80
Germany	3.83	3.80	3.95	5.17	5.22	5.39	19.78	19.83	22.25	0.95	4.46	2.42	12.19
France	3.94	3.47	3.49	6.60	6.40	6.70	25.99	22.19	23.35	0.00	0.00	1.16	5.22
Eastern Europe	16.69	16.59	16.79	2.66	2.81	2.93	44.47	46.56	50.29	1.15	2.34	3.74	8.02
Poland	6.04	6.01	6.20	2.52	2.35	2.48	15.24	14.13	15.35	1.05	6.84	2.27	16.11
Romania	4.14	4.15	4.14	2.46	2.59	2.74	10.16	10.75	11.45	0.10	0.88	0.70	6.49
Czech Rep.	0.82	0.86	0.88	3.86	3.72	3.82	3.16	3.21	3.35	0.00	0.00	0.14	4.21
Mexico	9.94	9.45	9.75	2.28	2.31	2.35	22.71	21.80	22.90	0.00	0.00	1.10	5.05
Other W. Europe	0.40	0.41	0.40	4.26	3.75	4.35	1.71	1.53	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.22	14.36
Other Foreign	156.62	161.11	157.80	1.81	1.79	1.82	283.22	287.94	286.72	0.02	0.01	-1.19	-0.41
China	25.81	26.30	26.44	4.52	4.29	4.37	116.74	112.88	115.64	0.00	0.00	2.76	2.45
India	33.19	34.50	33.80	0.94	0.97	0.99	31.15	33.60	33.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brazil	14.25	14.56	14.57	2.37	2.46	2.32	33.76	35.78	33.76	0.00	0.00	-2.02	-5.65
Turkey	4.60	4.48	4.52	2.27	2.05	2.16	10.44	9.18	9.76	0.00	0.00	0.59	6.38
Indonesia	2.95	3.00	3.00	1.83	1.73	1.83	5.40	5.20	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	5.77
Philippines	3.10	2.97	2.90	1.62	1.53	1.59	5.03	4.55	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.10
Others	72.74	75.31	72.58	1.11	1.15	1.16	80.70	86.76	83.87	0.02	0.02	-2.87	-3.31



**TABLE 5**

**Corn Area, Yield, and Production**

**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production				
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year		
	1993/94	1994/95	June	July	1993/94	1994/95	June	July	1993/94	1994/95	June	July					
World	129.57	131.83	131.18	130.42	3.64	4.20	3.89	3.89	471.04	553.81	510.35	507.48	-2.87	-0.56	-46.33	-8.37	
United States	25.46	29.51	26.71	26.32	6.32	8.70	7.51	7.51	160.95	256.63	200.67	197.75	-2.92	-1.46	-58.88	-22.94	
Total Foreign	104.11	102.32	104.47	104.10	2.98	2.90	2.96	2.98	310.08	297.18	309.68	309.73	0.05	0.02	12.55	4.22	
Major Exporters																	
Argentina	7.37	6.70	7.35	7.35	3.50	2.90	3.28	3.28	25.78	19.40	24.10	24.10	0.00	0.00	4.70	24.23	
South Africa	2.40	2.50	2.70	2.70	4.17	4.32	4.26	4.26	10.00	10.80	11.50	11.50	0.00	0.00	0.70	6.48	
Thailand	3.90	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.30	1.67	2.57	2.57	12.88	5.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	80.00	
	1.07	1.20	1.15	1.15	2.71	3.00	3.13	3.13	2.90	3.60	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Major Importers																	
Eastern Europe	22.67	20.79	22.12	21.67	3.50	3.55	3.61	3.68	79.40	73.73	79.88	79.63	-0.25	-0.31	5.91	8.01	
Romania	7.23	7.07	7.27	7.27	2.79	3.16	3.24	3.24	20.17	22.34	23.56	23.56	0.00	0.00	1.22	5.44	
Yugoslavia	3.10	3.00	3.15	3.15	2.58	2.83	2.86	2.86	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	5.88	
EU-15	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.81	3.22	3.00	3.00	5.91	6.76	6.30	6.30	0.00	0.00	-0.46	-6.80	
France	3.79	3.68	3.67	3.72	8.05	7.70	7.82	7.95	30.49	28.30	28.74	29.59	0.85	2.96	1.29	4.57	
Italy	1.85	1.64	1.70	1.70	8.03	7.71	7.94	7.94	14.84	12.63	13.50	13.50	0.00	0.00	0.87	6.88	
Mexico	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.94	8.66	8.22	8.48	8.51	8.03	7.48	7.80	8.00	0.20	2.56	0.52	6.91	
FSU-12	8.56	8.00	8.00	7.90	2.24	2.28	2.28	2.28	19.14	18.20	18.20	18.00	-0.20	-1.10	-0.20	-1.10	
Russia	2.99	1.93	3.10	2.70	3.02	2.21	2.88	2.97	9.02	4.26	8.92	8.02	-0.90	-10.10	3.75	88.10	
Ukraine	0.81	0.50	1.00	0.60	3.04	1.80	2.70	3.00	2.45	0.90	2.70	1.80	-0.90	-33.33	0.90	100.00	
Other W. Europe	1.33	0.65	1.20	1.20	2.84	2.36	2.92	2.92	3.79	1.54	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	1.96	127.72	
Others	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	8.08	8.67	9.20	9.20	0.21	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-11.54	
	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05	4.46	4.49	4.75	4.75	0.37	0.37	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	-0.13	-34.24	
Other Foreign																	
China	74.06	74.83	75.00	75.08	2.77	2.73	2.74	2.74	204.90	204.05	205.70	206.00	0.30	0.15	1.94	0.95	
Brazil	20.69	21.15	21.30	21.30	4.96	4.69	4.79	4.79	102.70	99.28	102.00	102.00	0.00	0.00	2.72	2.74	
India	13.69	14.00	14.00	14.00	2.41	2.50	2.36	2.36	32.93	35.00	33.00	33.00	0.00	0.00	-2.00	-5.71	
Canada	5.99	6.10	6.10	6.10	1.58	1.64	1.64	1.64	9.48	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Indonesia	0.99	0.96	1.00	1.00	6.59	7.38	6.50	6.50	6.50	7.05	6.50	6.50	0.00	0.00	-0.55	-7.80	
Philippines	2.95	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.83	1.73	1.83	1.83	5.40	5.20	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	5.77	
Egypt	3.10	2.97	2.90	2.90	1.62	1.53	1.59	1.59	5.03	4.55	4.60	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.10	
Zimbabwe	0.81	0.89	0.85	0.85	6.14	6.38	6.47	6.47	4.98	5.65	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-2.65	
Others	1.40	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.64	1.00	1.67	1.67	2.30	1.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	100.00	
	24.45	24.77	24.65	24.73	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49	35.58	36.32	36.60	36.90	0.30	0.82	0.57	1.58	



**TABLE 6**

**Barley Area, Yield, and Production**

**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production						
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month						
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	From last month	From last year					
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT	Percent					
World	74.09	73.14	70.44	69.79	2.29	2.20	2.27	2.25	169.89	160.88	160.17	157.18	-2.99	-1.87	-3.70	-2.30
United States	2.73	2.70	2.65	2.60	3.17	3.03	3.13	3.17	8.67	8.16	8.27	8.25	-0.03	-0.35	0.08	1.02
Total Foreign	71.35	70.44	67.79	67.19	2.26	2.17	2.24	2.22	161.23	152.72	151.89	148.93	-2.96	-1.95	-3.78	-2.48
EU-15	11.22	10.98	10.97	10.97	4.19	3.97	4.00	4.04	47.04	43.62	43.85	44.32	0.47	1.07	0.69	1.59
Denmark	0.71	0.70	0.74	0.74	4.73	4.94	4.86	4.86	3.37	3.46	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.14	4.05
France	1.62	1.40	1.35	1.35	5.53	5.47	5.78	5.78	8.98	7.68	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	0.13	1.63
Germany	2.20	2.07	2.10	2.10	5.00	5.27	5.48	5.71	11.00	10.90	11.50	12.00	0.50	4.35	1.10	10.09
Italy	0.43	0.39	0.40	0.40	3.81	3.74	3.75	3.75	1.62	1.47	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.03	2.25
Spain	3.48	3.60	3.50	3.50	2.74	2.11	1.71	1.71	9.52	7.60	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	-1.60	-21.01
United Kingdom	1.16	1.11	1.15	1.15	5.19	5.29	5.48	5.48	6.04	5.85	6.30	6.30	0.00	0.00	0.45	7.69
FSU-12	28.96	29.81	26.60	26.10	1.82	1.72	1.78	1.68	52.59	51.41	47.24	43.74	-3.50	-7.41	-7.68	-14.93
Russia	15.45	16.40	15.50	15.00	1.72	1.65	1.65	1.47	26.63	27.10	25.50	22.00	-3.50	-13.73	-5.10	-18.82
Ukraine	4.22	5.09	3.90	3.90	3.21	2.85	3.08	3.08	13.55	14.51	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	-2.51	-17.29
Kazakhstan	7.00	6.10	5.10	5.10	1.02	0.84	1.00	1.00	7.15	5.10	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	1.02	1.09	0.95	0.95	2.08	1.78	2.11	2.11	2.13	1.95	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.62
Eastern Europe	3.75	3.61	3.60	3.55	2.89	3.04	3.27	3.42	10.83	10.98	11.78	12.13	0.35	2.97	1.15	10.45
Poland	1.20	1.00	1.15	1.10	2.75	2.70	2.83	3.18	3.30	2.70	3.25	3.50	0.25	7.69	0.80	29.63
Czech Rep.	0.65	0.68	0.69	0.69	3.85	3.80	3.91	3.91	2.50	2.58	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.12	4.57
Romania	0.64	0.76	0.60	0.60	2.42	2.11	2.83	3.00	1.55	1.60	1.70	1.80	0.10	5.88	0.20	12.50
Canada	4.16	4.09	4.50	4.50	3.12	2.86	2.89	2.89	12.97	11.69	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	1.31	11.21
Other W. Europe	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	4.07	9.35	9.78	9.78	0.94	2.15	2.25	2.25	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.65
Norway	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	3.62	2.94	3.53	3.53	0.62	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.10	20.00
Turkey	3.55	3.60	3.65	3.65	2.06	1.89	2.05	2.05	7.30	6.80	7.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.70	10.29
Australia	3.42	2.50	3.30	3.30	2.03	1.12	1.67	1.67	6.96	2.79	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	2.71	97.06
China	1.23	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.43	3.17	3.33	3.33	4.20	3.80	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	5.26
Morocco	2.15	2.58	1.30	1.30	0.47	1.44	0.46	0.46	1.02	3.72	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-3.12	-83.87
India	0.92	0.90	0.90	0.90	1.65	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.51	1.60	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	10.75	9.84	10.59	10.54	1.28	1.24	1.19	1.17	13.74	12.20	12.58	12.30	-0.28	-2.23	0.10	0.83



TABLE 7

# Oats Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	June	July	1993/94	1994/95	June	July	1993/94	1994/95	June	July	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.75	20.01	19.20	18.98	1.80	1.67	1.69	1.67	35.49	33.48	32.43	31.65	-0.78	-2.40	-1.83	-5.46
United States	1.54	1.63	1.48	1.31	1.95	2.05	1.96	2.01	3.00	3.34	2.90	2.64	-0.27	-9.23	-0.70	-21.01
Total Foreign	18.21	18.38	17.72	17.67	1.78	1.64	1.67	1.64	32.49	30.14	29.53	29.02	-0.51	-1.73	-1.13	-3.74
FSU-12	9.80	9.99	9.32	9.32	1.50	1.39	1.35	1.30	14.73	13.90	12.62	12.12	-0.50	-3.96	-1.77	-12.76
Russia	8.39	8.35	8.00	8.00	1.38	1.29	1.25	1.19	11.54	10.75	10.00	9.50	-0.50	-5.00	-1.25	-11.63
Ukraine	0.51	0.60	0.50	0.50	2.90	2.30	2.40	2.40	1.48	1.39	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	-0.18	-13.36
Belarus	0.33	0.36	0.33	0.33	2.65	2.29	2.24	2.24	0.87	0.83	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-11.16
Baltic States	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.77	1.30	1.77	1.77	0.23	0.19	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.08	40.21
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.69	2.72	2.73	2.73	2.10	1.82	1.89	1.89	5.64	4.95	5.15	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.10
Canada	1.34	1.51	1.25	1.25	2.65	2.45	2.40	2.40	3.55	3.70	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	-0.70	-18.92
Australia	1.00	0.94	1.20	1.20	1.66	0.96	1.50	1.50	1.65	0.90	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.90	100.67
Argentina	0.35	0.28	0.28	0.28	1.25	1.27	1.27	1.27	0.44	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	5.92	5.86	5.91	5.80	2.21	2.10	2.17	2.18	13.09	12.31	12.84	12.63	-0.21	-1.64	0.32	2.59
China	0.54	0.50	0.54	0.54	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.19	0.64	0.60	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.04	6.67
EU-15	1.99	2.07	1.95	1.90	2.46	2.37	2.37	2.46	4.88	4.90	4.64	4.68	0.03	0.75	-0.23	-4.67
France	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.15	4.22	4.25	4.33	4.33	0.71	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-4.41
Germany	0.36	0.40	0.33	0.33	4.82	4.16	4.62	4.92	1.73	1.66	1.50	1.60	0.10	6.67	-0.06	-3.79
Italy	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.14	2.58	2.55	2.57	2.57	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.70
Finland	0.33	0.34	0.39	0.33	3.64	3.53	3.51	3.48	1.20	1.20	1.35	1.15	-0.20	-14.81	-0.05	-4.17
Sweden	0.30	0.32	0.30	0.30	4.32	3.06	4.00	4.00	1.30	0.99	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.21	21.09
Eastern Europe	1.30	1.28	1.27	1.27	2.08	1.94	2.05	2.13	2.71	2.48	2.60	2.70	0.10	3.85	0.21	8.63
Czech Rep.	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	3.60	3.28	3.43	3.43	0.25	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.62
Poland	0.64	0.62	0.60	0.60	2.34	1.94	2.17	2.33	1.50	1.20	1.30	1.40	0.10	7.69	0.20	16.67
Yugoslavia	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.77	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norway	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	3.75	2.50	3.75	3.75	0.45	0.30	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.15	50.00
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.93	2.00	1.83	1.83	0.28	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-8.33
Others	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.95	1.80	1.93	1.83	2.93	2.52	2.89	2.74	-0.14	-5.02	0.22	8.67



**TABLE 8**  
**Rye Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production				
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month				
	1993/94	1994/95	June	July	1993/94	1994/95	June	July	1993/94	1994/95	June	July	From last month	From last year



**TABLE 9**  
**Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	June	July	1993/94	1994/95	June	July	1993/94	1994/95	June	July	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	37.53	38.75	37.93	38.15	1.41	1.47	1.45	1.46	52.81	56.81	55.12	55.86	0.73	1.33	-0.96	-1.68
United States	3.61	3.63	3.33	3.46	3.76	4.58	4.23	4.23	13.57	16.64	14.10	14.63	0.53	3.78	-2.01	-12.06
Total Foreign	33.92	35.12	34.59	34.69	1.16	1.14	1.19	1.19	39.24	40.18	41.03	41.23	0.20	0.49	1.05	2.62
India	12.88	12.80	12.50	12.50	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.92	11.52	11.50	11.50	11.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
China	1.34	1.50	1.40	1.40	3.73	3.47	3.57	3.57	5.00	5.20	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-3.85
Mexico	1.03	1.10	1.45	1.55	2.92	2.73	2.90	2.84	3.02	3.00	4.20	4.40	0.20	4.76	1.40	46.67
Nigeria	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.83	3.70	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sudan	3.70	5.00	4.00	4.00	0.65	0.80	0.75	0.75	2.40	4.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-25.00
Argentina	0.65	0.62	0.60	0.60	3.51	3.39	3.33	3.33	2.27	2.10	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-4.76
Australia	0.49	0.50	0.65	0.65	1.89	1.89	2.00	2.00	0.93	0.95	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.35	36.84
Ethiopia	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.24	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.20	2.96	3.00	3.08	3.08	0.65	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-4.76
Venezuela	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	2.38	1.33	1.71	1.71	0.37	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.10	50.00
Egypt	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	5.10	4.63	5.00	5.00	0.75	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.32
Yemen	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.68	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.93	0.75	0.92	0.92	0.63	0.45	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.15	33.33
Niger	1.30	1.30	1.50	1.50	0.23	0.35	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-11.11
Rep. of South Africa	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.16	2.68	1.92	2.19	2.19	0.43	0.25	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.10	40.00
Thailand	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	20.89	22.16	21.93	22.03	1.32	1.28	1.34	1.34	27.54	28.48	29.33	29.53	0.20	0.68	1.05	3.69



**TABLE 10**  
**Rice Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area			Yield (Rough)			Production (Milled)			Change in Production		
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT		
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	From last month	From last year	From last year
World	144.41	145.39	145.77	3.62	3.65	3.65	352.38	358.53	359.28	358.72	0.19	0.05
United States	1.15	1.34	1.26	6.53	6.68	6.41	5.24	6.55	5.78	5.81	-0.74	-11.24
Total Foreign	143.26	144.05	144.52	3.59	3.62	3.62	347.14	351.98	353.50	352.91	0.93	0.26
Major Exporters	22.82	23.46	23.75	2.78	2.82	2.85	40.72	42.42	43.30	43.30	0.88	2.07
Vietnam	6.52	6.65	6.70	3.56	3.57	3.62	15.30	15.65	16.00	16.00	0.35	2.24
Thailand	8.68	9.20	9.20	2.21	2.30	2.29	12.67	13.96	13.90	13.90	-0.06	-0.42
Burma	5.44	5.50	5.70	2.77	2.92	2.96	8.75	9.30	9.80	9.80	0.50	5.38
Pakistan	2.19	2.11	2.15	2.74	2.50	2.51	4.00	3.51	3.60	3.60	0.09	2.51
Major Importers	14.43	14.16	14.15	4.17	4.17	4.22	40.13	39.47	39.80	39.80	0.34	0.85
Indonesia	11.00	10.70	10.70	4.38	4.34	4.40	31.32	30.16	30.60	30.60	0.44	1.46
Rep. of Korea	1.14	1.12	1.10	5.73	6.17	6.26	4.75	5.06	5.00	5.00	-0.06	-1.19
EU-15	0.35	0.36	0.35	5.70	5.76	5.77	1.28	1.34	1.30	1.30	-0.05	-3.57
Iran	0.60	0.62	0.62	4.26	4.36	4.36	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.68	0.69	0.70	1.42	1.45	1.43	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	106.01	106.43	106.62	3.91	3.95	3.95	266.30	270.09	269.80	269.80	-0.29	-0.11
China	30.36	30.17	30.50	5.85	5.83	5.87	124.39	123.15	125.30	125.30	2.15	1.75
India	42.03	42.50	42.30	2.82	2.82	2.77	78.97	80.00	78.00	78.00	-2.00	-2.50
Bangladesh	9.98	9.86	10.00	2.71	2.52	2.70	18.04	16.60	18.00	18.00	1.40	8.43
Japan	2.14	2.20	2.10	4.58	6.81	6.34	7.13	10.90	9.70	9.70	-1.20	-11.01
Brazil	4.38	4.30	4.25	2.40	2.53	2.46	7.15	7.40	7.10	7.10	-0.30	-4.05
Philippines	3.45	3.67	3.70	2.88	2.85	2.84	6.45	6.80	6.83	6.83	0.02	0.37
Taiwan	0.40	0.37	0.37	5.49	5.49	5.39	1.64	1.50	1.44	1.44	-0.06	-4.00
FSU-12	0.62	0.55	0.55	3.16	2.82	3.01	1.27	1.00	1.07	1.07	0.07	7.01
Russia	0.26	0.20	0.20	2.96	2.69	2.69	0.50	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00
Australia	0.13	0.13	0.13	8.20	8.98	8.61	0.77	0.82	0.80	0.80	-0.02	-2.68
Others	12.52	12.68	12.72	2.63	2.74	2.72	20.49	21.92	21.57	21.57	-0.35	-1.61



TABLE 11

# Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area		Yield		Production		Change in Production	
	Prel.		Prel.		Prel.		From last month	
	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	From last month	From last year
World Total 1/ Total Foreign 1/ Copra Palm Kernel	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	227.46 167.96 4.76 4.25	260.08 179.22 4.96 4.59	253.62 181.04 4.88 4.92	MMT Percent --6.46 -2.48 1.81 1.01 -0.07 -1.49 0.32 7.03
Major Oilseeds 2/ United States 2/	147.76 30.15	156.38 32.31	1.48 1.97	1.60 2.50	218.45 59.50	250.53 80.85	243.82 72.59	-6.71 -8.27 -2.68 -10.23
Foreign Oilseeds 2/ South America	117.61 22.91	124.07 23.98	1.35 1.99	1.37 2.02	158.95 45.54	169.68 48.55	171.24 47.44	1.56 -1.11 -2.28
Brazil	12.62	12.82	2.02	2.07	25.53	26.55	25.40	-1.16 -4.35
Argentina	8.08	8.91	2.08	2.06	16.85	18.38	18.51	0.12 0.67
Paraguay	1.46	1.46	1.40	1.70	2.04	2.48	2.26	-0.22 -8.86
China	23.86	25.89	1.62	1.64	38.61	42.38	42.02	-0.35 -0.84
India	28.53	28.76	0.79	0.81	22.61	23.18	23.38	0.20 0.86
European Union	5.81	6.27	1.91	2.00	11.07	12.55	12.03	-0.52 -4.17
France	1.44	1.83	2.31	2.27	3.32	4.16	4.36	0.20 4.81
Italy	0.29	0.43	2.76	2.73	0.80	1.17	1.20	0.03 2.56
Germany	1.09	1.25	2.81	2.57	3.07	3.21	2.88	-0.33 -10.19
Spain	1.75	1.34	0.73	0.83	1.28	1.11	0.79	-0.33 -29.25
United Kingdom	0.37	0.50	2.83	2.69	1.06	1.34	1.19	-0.15 -11.24
FSU-12	8.88	8.93	1.13	1.00	10.05	8.94	9.90	0.96 10.76
Russia	3.66	3.84	0.92	0.81	3.36	3.10	3.50	0.40 13.05
Ukraine	1.78	1.79	1.33	0.99	2.38	1.77	2.27	0.50 28.33
Uzbekistan	1.63	1.50	1.52	1.56	2.49	2.35	2.33	-0.02 -0.77
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	1.29	1.26	0.74	0.72	0.74	0.02 3.49
Canada	4.90	6.65	1.51	1.44	7.41	9.60	8.77	-0.82 -8.58
Indonesia	2.10	2.12	1.15	1.17	2.42	2.49	2.55	0.06 2.45
Pakistan	3.27	3.12	0.97	1.05	3.17	3.26	3.70	0.44 13.37
Eastern Europe	2.48	2.46	1.47	1.62	3.64	3.99	4.92	0.93 23.31
Poland	0.35	0.37	1.70	2.04	0.59	0.76	1.15	0.39 52.12
Romania	0.67	0.65	1.18	1.33	0.79	0.86	1.04	0.18 20.47
Hungary	0.43	0.45	1.74	1.54	0.75	0.69	0.84	0.15 21.39
Turkey	1.22	1.21	1.36	1.47	1.66	1.77	2.14	0.37 20.75
Philippines	0.07	0.07	0.74	0.75	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00 0.00
Mexico	0.34	0.47	1.87	1.62	0.64	0.76	0.88	0.12 16.16
Others	13.50	14.14	0.89	0.86	12.08	12.16	13.46	1.29 10.64

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.



**TABLE 12**  
**Soybean Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	From last month	From last year	
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT	Percent	MMT
			July			July			July			Percent
World	60.34	62.43	62.26	1.94	2.21	2.05	117.32	137.83	127.54			-10.28
United States	23.21	24.74	25.19	2.19	2.81	2.42	50.92	69.63	60.96			-8.66
Total Foreign	37.13	37.69	37.07	1.79	1.81	1.80	66.40	68.20	66.58			-1.62
Major Exporters	17.89	18.10	17.80	3.39	2.22	2.18	38.80	40.10	38.75			-1.35
Brazil	11.44	11.50	11.20	2.16	2.22	2.17	24.70	25.50	24.30			-1.20
Argentina	5.40	5.50	5.50	2.28	2.25	2.27	12.30	12.40	12.50			0.10
Paraguay	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.71	2.00	1.77	1.80	2.20	1.95			-0.25
Other Foreign	19.24	19.59	19.27	1.43	1.43	1.44	27.60	28.10	27.83			-0.27
China	9.45	10.00	9.40	1.62	1.60	1.60	15.31	16.00	15.00			-1.00
India	4.25	3.95	4.20	0.94	0.84	0.95	4.00	3.30	4.00			0.70
Canada	0.72	0.82	0.81	2.57	2.75	2.59	1.85	2.25	2.10			-0.15
Indonesia	1.48	1.49	1.45	1.05	1.07	1.14	1.55	1.60	1.65			0.05
Eastern Europe	0.17	0.14	0.16	1.26	1.45	1.48	0.21	0.21	0.23			0.03
European Union	0.28	0.35	0.35	2.85	2.94	2.91	0.81	1.03	1.01			-0.02
FSU-12	0.75	0.70	0.73	0.86	0.79	0.74	0.65	0.56	0.54			-0.02
Russia	0.63	0.58	0.60	0.79	0.73	0.67	0.50	0.42	0.40			-0.02
Ukraine	0.08	0.08	0.08	1.25	1.13	1.13	0.10	0.09	0.09			0.00
Mexico	0.22	0.23	0.17	2.16	1.90	2.20	0.48	0.43	0.37			-0.06
Thailand	0.34	0.35	0.34	1.40	1.36	1.35	0.48	0.48	0.46			-0.02
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.18	1.18	1.21	0.40	0.40	0.41			0.01
Japan	0.09	0.06	0.08	1.16	1.62	1.38	0.10	0.10	0.11			0.01
Bolivia	0.27	0.30	0.33	1.93	1.83	1.91	0.52	0.55	0.62			0.07
Rep. of Korea	0.12	0.11	0.12	1.45	1.55	1.57	0.17	0.17	0.18			0.01
Colombia	0.06	0.05	0.06	2.05	2.10	2.00	0.12	0.11	0.12			0.02
Others	0.69	0.70	0.75	1.38	1.32	1.37	0.95	0.92	1.03			0.10



TABLE 13

# Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production	
	1993/94			1993/94			1993/94			From last month	
	Prel.	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	From last month	From last year
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT	Percent
World	30.57	31.84	34.41	0.97	1.04	1.02	29.77	32.99	35.20	2.22	6.71
United States	5.17	5.39	6.28	1.11	1.28	1.21	5.75	6.90	7.61	0.71	10.28
Total Foreign	25.39	26.45	28.13	0.95	0.99	0.98	24.02	26.09	27.59	1.51	5.77
China	5.00	5.53	5.50	1.33	1.39	1.37	6.66	7.70	7.55	-0.15	-2.01
FSU-12	2.82	2.70	2.70	1.36	1.36	1.37	3.83	3.66	3.71	0.05	1.31
Uzbekistan	1.63	1.50	1.48	1.52	1.56	1.57	2.48	2.34	2.32	-0.02	-0.77
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.59	1.29	1.26	1.26	0.74	0.72	0.74	0.02	3.49
India	7.44	7.61	7.85	0.55	0.59	0.57	4.10	4.48	4.48	0.00	0.00
Pakistan	2.81	2.65	3.00	0.98	1.07	1.09	2.74	2.83	3.27	0.44	15.41
Brazil	1.09	1.22	1.30	0.62	0.73	0.72	0.67	0.90	0.94	0.04	4.91
Turkey	0.57	0.58	0.68	1.46	1.68	1.74	0.83	0.97	1.17	0.20	20.78
African Franc Zone	1.25	1.42	1.53	0.70	0.68	0.70	0.88	0.97	1.08	0.12	12.02
Australia	0.26	0.21	0.25	1.77	2.20	2.10	0.47	0.46	0.53	0.07	14.35
Egypt	0.37	0.30	0.30	1.85	1.46	1.45	0.69	0.44	0.43	-0.01	-2.03
Argentina	0.48	0.70	0.80	1.01	1.00	1.01	0.49	0.70	0.81	0.11	15.36
Paraguay	0.37	0.32	0.38	0.54	0.75	0.71	0.20	0.24	0.27	0.03	12.55
Greece	0.35	0.38	0.43	1.55	1.45	1.40	0.54	0.55	0.60	0.05	9.64
Syria	0.20	0.18	0.20	2.29	2.09	2.10	0.45	0.38	0.42	0.04	11.41
Mexico	0.03	0.15	0.24	1.67	1.43	1.53	0.05	0.21	0.37	0.16	75.12
Colombia	0.09	0.08	0.12	1.16	1.15	1.17	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.04	43.62
Sudan	0.11	0.17	0.25	0.99	1.16	1.21	0.11	0.20	0.30	0.10	50.25
Others	9.61	9.86	10.45	0.55	0.59	0.57	5.33	5.79	6.01	0.22	3.89

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## TABLE 14

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95
World	19.46	20.22	19.95		1.22	1.31	1.27		23.81	26.45	25.43					
United States	0.68	0.66	0.63		2.25	2.94	2.77		1.54	1.93	1.73					
Total Foreign	18.78	19.56	19.32		1.19	1.25	1.23		22.27	24.52	23.70					
India	8.37	8.50	8.20		0.91	0.99	0.94		7.63	8.40	7.70					
China	3.38	3.78	3.76		2.49	2.56	2.49		8.42	9.68	9.38					
Indonesia	0.60	0.61	0.62		1.44	1.44	1.44		0.87	0.88	0.89					
Senegal	0.78	0.95	0.96		0.80	0.77	0.80		0.62	0.74	0.77					
Burma	0.47	0.49	0.46		0.83	0.90	1.08		0.39	0.45	0.50					
Argentina	0.13	0.16	0.17		1.61	1.75	1.74		0.21	0.28	0.30					
Sudan	0.55	0.55	0.55		0.71	0.71	0.73		0.39	0.39	0.40					
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53		0.72	0.72	0.72		0.38	0.38	0.38					
Nigeria	0.50	0.50	0.50		0.50	0.50	0.49		0.25	0.25	0.25					
Vietnam	0.20	0.20	0.20		1.36	1.36	1.25		0.27	0.27	0.25					
Argentina	0.13	0.16	0.17		1.61	1.75	1.74		0.21	0.28	0.30					
Rep. of South Africa	0.11	0.11	0.15		1.32	0.70	0.90		0.15	0.08	0.14					
Thailand	0.13	0.13	0.13		1.32	1.32	1.31		0.17	0.17	0.17					
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23		0.69	0.70	0.70		0.16	0.16	0.16					
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13		1.12	1.12	1.12		0.15	0.15	0.15					
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32		0.44	0.44	0.44		0.14	0.14	0.14					
Cote d'Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15		0.98	0.98	0.98		0.15	0.15	0.15					
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10		1.16	1.11	1.22		0.11	0.11	0.12					
Mexico	0.09	0.10	0.11		1.28	1.26	1.26		0.12	0.12	0.14					
Others	1.89	1.88	1.88		0.80	0.78	0.77		1.52	1.47	1.44					



TABLE 15

# Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production				
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month				
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	July	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	July	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	July	From last month	From last year



TABLE 16

# Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT Percent		
	1993/94	Prel. 1994/95	1995/96 Proj. July	1993/94	Prel. 1994/95	1995/96 Proj. July	1993/94	Prel. 1994/95	1995/96 Proj. July	From last month	From last year	
World	19.89	22.86	23.70	1.34	1.32	1.35	26.67	30.22	31.94		1.72	5.70
United States	0.08	0.14	0.18	1.53	1.50	1.48	0.12	0.21	0.27		0.06	28.23
Total Foreign	19.81	22.73	23.52	1.34	1.32	1.35	26.55	30.01	31.67		1.66	5.55
India	6.17	6.30	6.30	0.87	0.87	0.89	5.39	5.50	5.60		0.10	1.82
China	5.30	5.78	6.80	1.31	1.30	1.28	6.94	7.49	8.70		1.21	16.12
Canada	4.10	5.75	5.30	1.34	1.26	1.25	5.48	7.23	6.60		-0.63	-8.69
European Union	2.42	2.81	2.74	2.70	2.58	2.68	6.52	7.26	7.34		0.08	1.13
France	0.57	0.71	0.80	2.74	2.55	2.75	1.55	1.80	2.20		0.40	22.22
Germany	1.01	1.06	0.90	2.83	2.74	3.00	2.85	2.90	2.70		-0.20	-6.77
United Kingdom	0.37	0.50	0.45	2.83	2.69	2.66	1.06	1.34	1.19		-0.15	-11.24
Denmark	0.16	0.17	0.17	2.54	2.53	2.53	0.42	0.43	0.43		0.00	0.00
Sweden	0.14	0.15	0.15	2.20	2.27	2.00	0.31	0.34	0.30		-0.04	-11.76
Eastern Europe	0.59	0.65	0.84	1.82	2.10	2.30	1.08	1.36	1.93		0.57	41.76
Poland	0.35	0.37	0.49	1.70	2.04	2.35	0.59	0.76	1.15		0.39	52.12
Czech Republic	0.17	0.19	0.24	2.26	2.38	2.35	0.38	0.45	0.55		0.10	22.12
Australia	0.17	0.34	0.45	1.70	0.90	1.44	0.29	0.31	0.65		0.34	110.36
FSU-12	0.29	0.33	0.33	0.92	0.86	0.83	0.27	0.28	0.28		-0.01	-2.48
Russia	0.11	0.15	0.14	0.85	0.83	0.71	0.10	0.12	0.10		-0.02	-18.03
Pakistan	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.23	0.23	0.23		0.00	0.00
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23		0.00	0.00
Others	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.12	0.12	0.12		-0.00	-0.00



**TABLE 17**  
**Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Production			Change in Production			
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.	From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	July				
	Million metric tons			MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA							
World	4.76	4.96	4.88			-0.07	-1.49
Philippines	1.92	2.10	2.00			-0.10	-4.76
Indonesia	1.27	1.28	1.22			-0.06	-5.08
India	0.55	0.60	0.65			0.05	8.33
Mexico	0.22	0.18	0.22			0.05	25.71
Sri Lanka	0.07	0.07	0.07			0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13			0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.06	0.05	0.05			0.00	0.00
Others	0.55	0.55	0.55			-0.00	-0.73
PALM KERNEL							
World	4.25	4.59	4.92			0.32	7.03
Malaysia	2.18	2.40	2.61			0.21	8.75
Indonesia	1.03	1.13	1.22			0.09	7.52
Nigeria	0.27	0.28	0.28			0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.07	0.07	0.07			0.00	1.54
Colombia	0.07	0.07	0.07			0.01	7.35
Thailand	0.06	0.07	0.09			0.02	21.13
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03			0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02			0.00	0.00
Others	0.52	0.53	0.53			0.01	1.33
PALM OIL							
World	13.39	14.68	15.69			1.01	6.86
Malaysia	7.10	8.00	8.60			0.60	7.50
Indonesia	3.65	4.00	4.30			0.30	7.50
Nigeria	0.60	0.57	0.57			0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.30	0.31	0.32			0.00	1.61
Colombia	0.33	0.35	0.38			0.03	7.14
Thailand	0.27	0.30	0.37			0.07	23.33
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11			0.00	0.90
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14			0.00	0.00
Others	0.90	0.89	0.90			0.01	0.67

July 1995

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



**TABLE 18**  
**Cotton Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production						
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From Last Month		From Last Year				
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	June	July					
	Million hectares			Kilograms per hectare			Million 480 lb. bales			MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent			
World	30.58	31.89	34.00	34.42	548	582	570	574	76.99	85.24	89.00	90.79	1.79	2.01	5.55	6.50
United States	5.17	5.39	6.10	6.28	679	794	750	745	16.13	19.66	21.00	21.50	0.50	2.38	1.84	9.35
Total Foreign	25.41	26.50	27.90	28.14	521	539	531	536	60.85	65.58	68.00	69.29	1.29	1.89	3.71	5.65
Major Exporters	15.12	15.84		16.69	654	671		668	45.41	48.83		51.24			2.40	4.92
China	5.00	5.53		5.50	749	784		772	17.20	19.90		19.50			-0.40	-2.01
Pakistan	2.81	2.65		3.00	488	534		544	6.28	6.50		7.50			1.00	15.38
Sudan	0.11	0.17		0.25	428	501		523	0.22	0.40		0.60			0.20	50.00
Turkey	0.57	0.58		0.68	1060	1089		1129	2.77	2.90		3.50			0.60	20.69
FSU-12	2.82	2.73		2.70	744	734		747	9.62	9.20		9.26			0.06	0.65
Uzbekistan	1.63	1.53		1.48	835	832		853	6.24	5.85		5.80			-0.04	-0.77
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57		0.59	702	683		683	1.85	1.79		1.85			0.06	3.47
Other	0.61	0.63		0.63	541	542		556	1.53	1.57		1.61			0.04	2.74
Egypt	0.37	0.30		0.30	1117	880		871	1.91	1.23		1.20			-0.02	-2.04
African Franc Zone	1.25	1.42		1.53	422	398		415	2.42	2.60		2.93			0.33	12.50
Southern Hemisphere	2.20	2.45		2.73	495	543		538	5.00	6.11		6.75			0.64	10.55
Argentina	0.48	0.70		0.80	489	485		490	1.08	1.56		1.80			0.24	15.38
Australia	0.26	0.21		0.25	1246	1458		1393	1.51	1.40		1.60			0.20	14.29
Brazil	1.09	1.22		1.30	373	443		435	1.86	2.48		2.60			0.12	4.84
Paraguay	0.37	0.32		0.38	324	453		430	0.55	0.67		0.75			0.08	12.61
Major Importers	0.43	0.47		0.52	885	846		818	1.74	1.82		1.94			0.12	6.44
Other Foreign	9.86	10.19		10.94	302	319		321	13.70	14.93		16.12			1.19	7.94
India	7.44	7.61		7.85	281	300		291	9.60	10.50		10.50			0.00	0.00
Others	2.42	2.58		3.09	368	373		396	4.10	4.43		5.62			1.19	26.76



**TABLE 19**

The table below presents a 14-year record of the difference between the July projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the July projection and the final estimate have averaged 15.3 million tons (3.0 percent) and ranged from -34.6 to 23.8 million tons. The July projection has been below the final 8 times and above the final 6 times.

**RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS**

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1994/95 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	--- Million metric tons ---			Number of years 2/	
<b>WHEAT</b>						
World	3.0	15.3	–34.6	23.8	8	6
U.S.	3.2	2.0	–6.2	5.4	5	9
Foreign	3.3	14.8	–32.0	21.2	8	6
<b>COARSE GRAINS 3/</b>						
World	2.5	19.9	–33.8	53.6	8	6
U.S.	9.8	20.0	–32.6	57.7	7	7
Foreign	2.0	11.4	–24.1	24.2	6	8
<b>RICE (Milled)</b>						
World	2.4	7.9	–24.0	13.0	10	4
U.S.	5.0	0.2	–0.6	0.3	7	5
Foreign	2.5	7.9	–24.3	12.7	10	4
<b>SOYBEANS</b>						
World	4.3	4.6	–13.6	7.5	6	8
U.S.	6.5	3.5	–11.0	9.7	8	6
Foreign	6.2	3.0	–7.2	6.2	7	7
		--- Million 480-lb. bales ---				
<b>COTTON</b>						
World	5.0	4.0	–13.3	10.3	9	5
U.S.	8.6	1.2	–2.8	1.7	11	3
Foreign	4.8	3.2	–12.1	10.5	5	8
<b>UNITED STATES</b>		----- Million bushels -----				
<b>CORN</b>	11.3	744	–1103	2,034	9	5
<b>SORGHUM</b>	12.3	91	–213	171	9	5
<b>BARLEY</b>	7.0	33	–87	62	4	9
<b>OATS</b>	11.6	38	–39	144	4	10

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1993/94 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 14 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.



# WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

JULY 12, 1995



## 1 - CANADA

In early June, a week-long heat wave in the southeastern Prairies dried topsoils and stressed newly emerged spring wheat. Shower activity has increased across the Prairies since late June, but lingering dry pockets across northern growing areas reduced moisture for grains and oilseeds entering reproduction. Chronically cool weather in western Prairie crop areas has further delayed crop development. In the east, vegetative corn and soybeans need more rain soon for reproduction.

## 2 - UNITED STATES

After heavy rain disrupted winter wheat harvesting in Kansas and the Ohio Valley, a heat wave developed recently in the central United States. The warmer, drier weather increased harvest progress and promoted summer crop development, but heat stress is emerging. July showers aided Delta cotton and soybeans but slowed early wheat harvesting in the Northwest.

## 3 - SOUTH AMERICA

In Argentina, dry, cold weather stressed vegetative winter wheat. In southern Brazil, near to above normal June rainfall benefited winter wheat.

## 4 - EUROPE

Locally heavy rain inundated Italy's Po Valley and soaked most of eastern Europe, providing ample moisture for summer crops. Below-normal June rainfall in England and western France was unfavorable for corn. Early-July showers in France aided corn reproduction. Much warmer weather covered Europe recently.

## 5 - FSU-WESTERN

In Russia, drought and prolonged heat in northern and central crop areas negatively affected winter and spring grains. In Ukraine, hot, dry weather stressed crops in the east, while adequate moisture favored crop development over the western two-thirds of the country.

## 6 - FSU-NEW LANDS

Unseasonably warm, dry weather in June in Russia and Kazakhstan increased stress on spring grains in the vegetative stage. Recent cooler weather and scattered showers eased crop stress.

## 7 - SOUTH ASIA

The early progress of the southwest monsoon has been poor over much of central and northern India. As a result, coarse grains, oilseeds, and cotton have experienced planting delays. In early July, hot, dry weather stressed central India's emerged crops. In eastern rice areas, the monsoon has been generally favorable, although dry pockets have recurred in India's rainfed areas. The monsoon has not yet reached Pakistan.

## 8 - EASTERN ASIA

In China, near to above normal June rainfall favored summer crops and irrigation supplies in Manchuria, the eastern North China Plain, and most of southern China. Below normal rainfall and hot weather stressed crops across the northwest wheat areas and the western North China Plain. Heavy rains caused flooding across the lower Yangtze Valley and southern Japan.

## 9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Widespread early-July showers reversed a June drying trend across Indochina, benefiting vegetative to reproductive corn, and rice and sugarcane. Recent rains brought some relief to Philippine grains and sugarcane, despite a lack of tropical activity. In Java, showers benefited secondary rice and other crops.

## 10 - AUSTRALIA

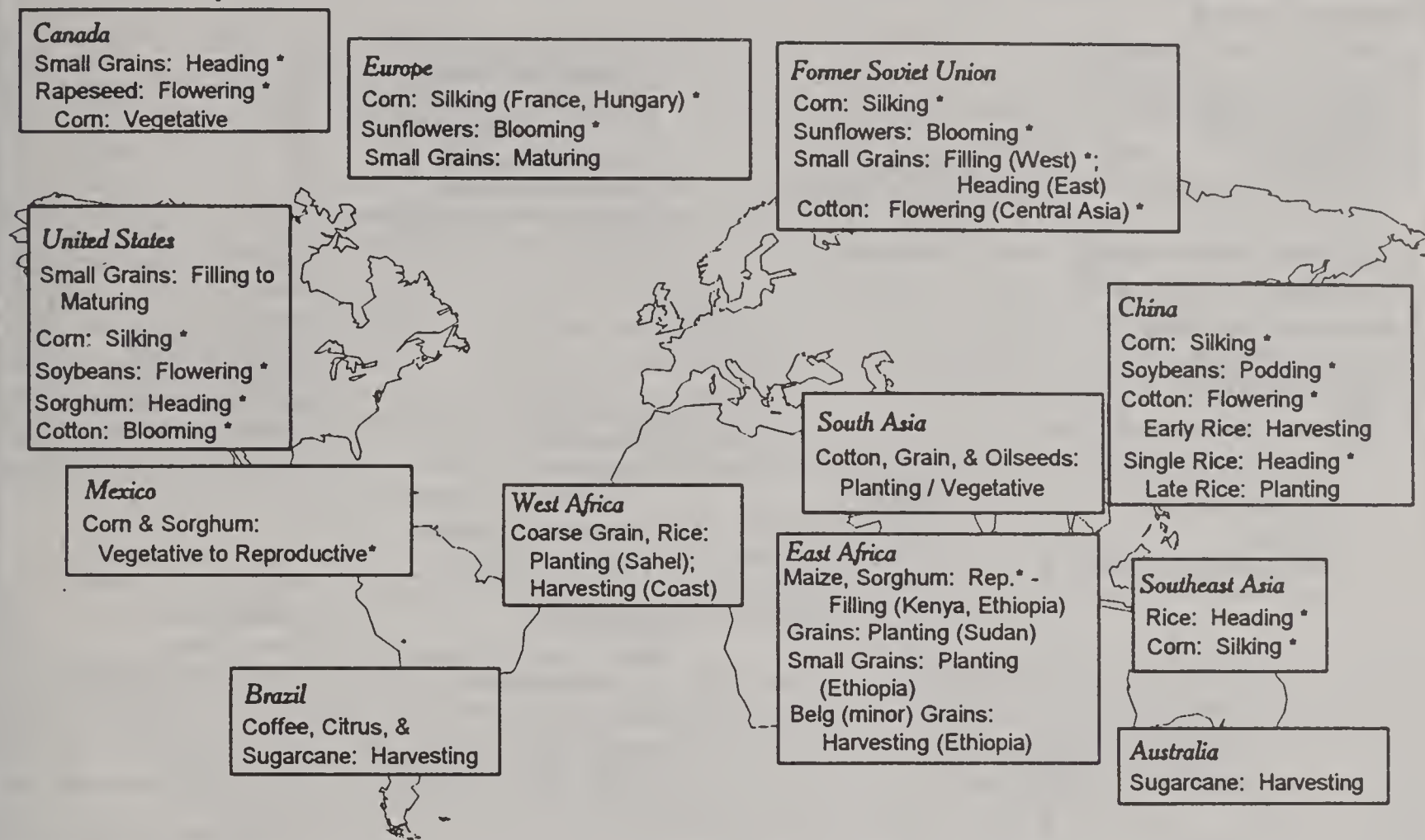
Frequent, scattered showers maintained favorable topsoil moisture for winter grain establishment. The exception was minor winter crop areas of east-central Queensland. Seasonable dryness along the northeast coast favored sugarcane harvesting.

*(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)*

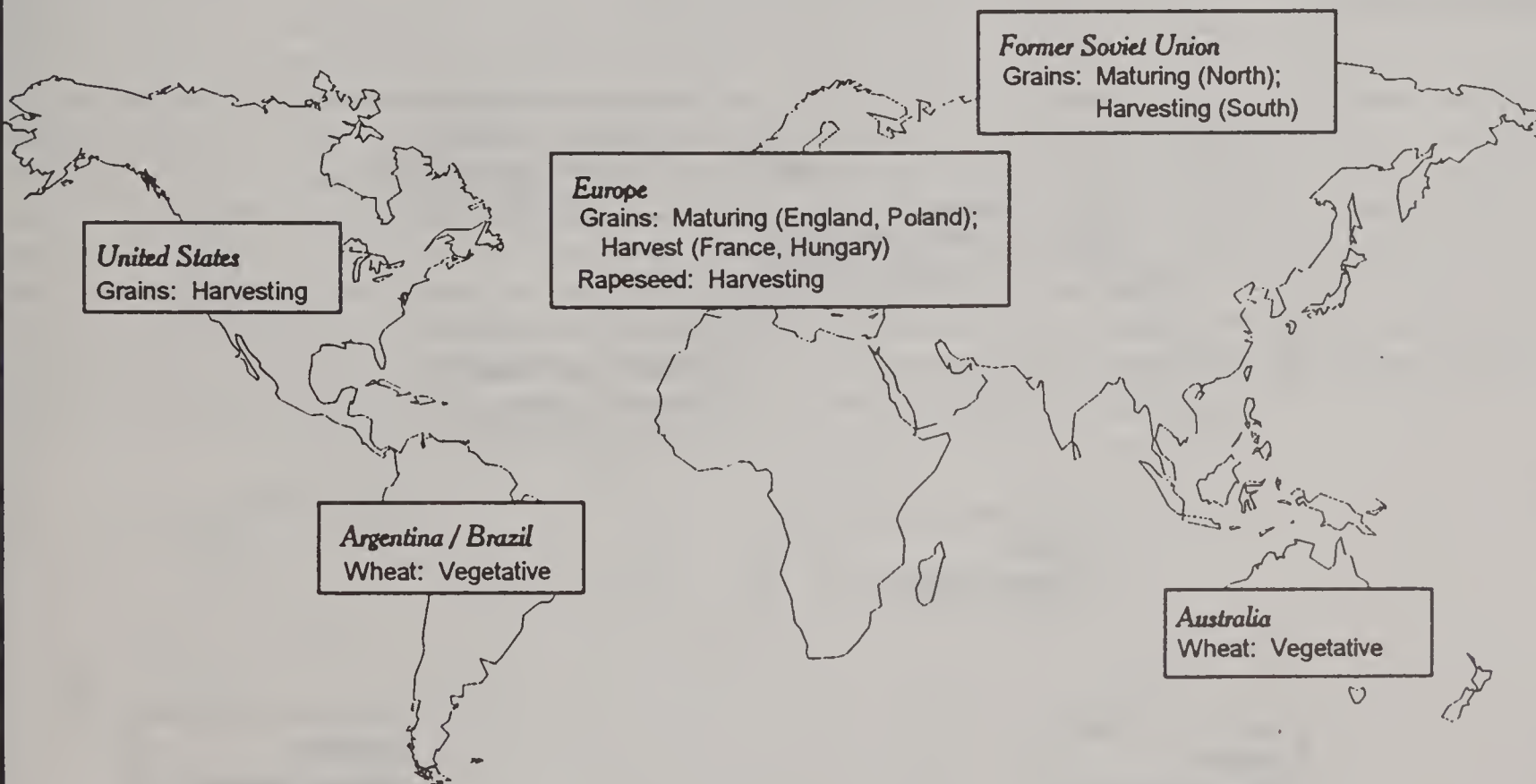


# July normal crop calendar

## Summer crops



## Winter crops



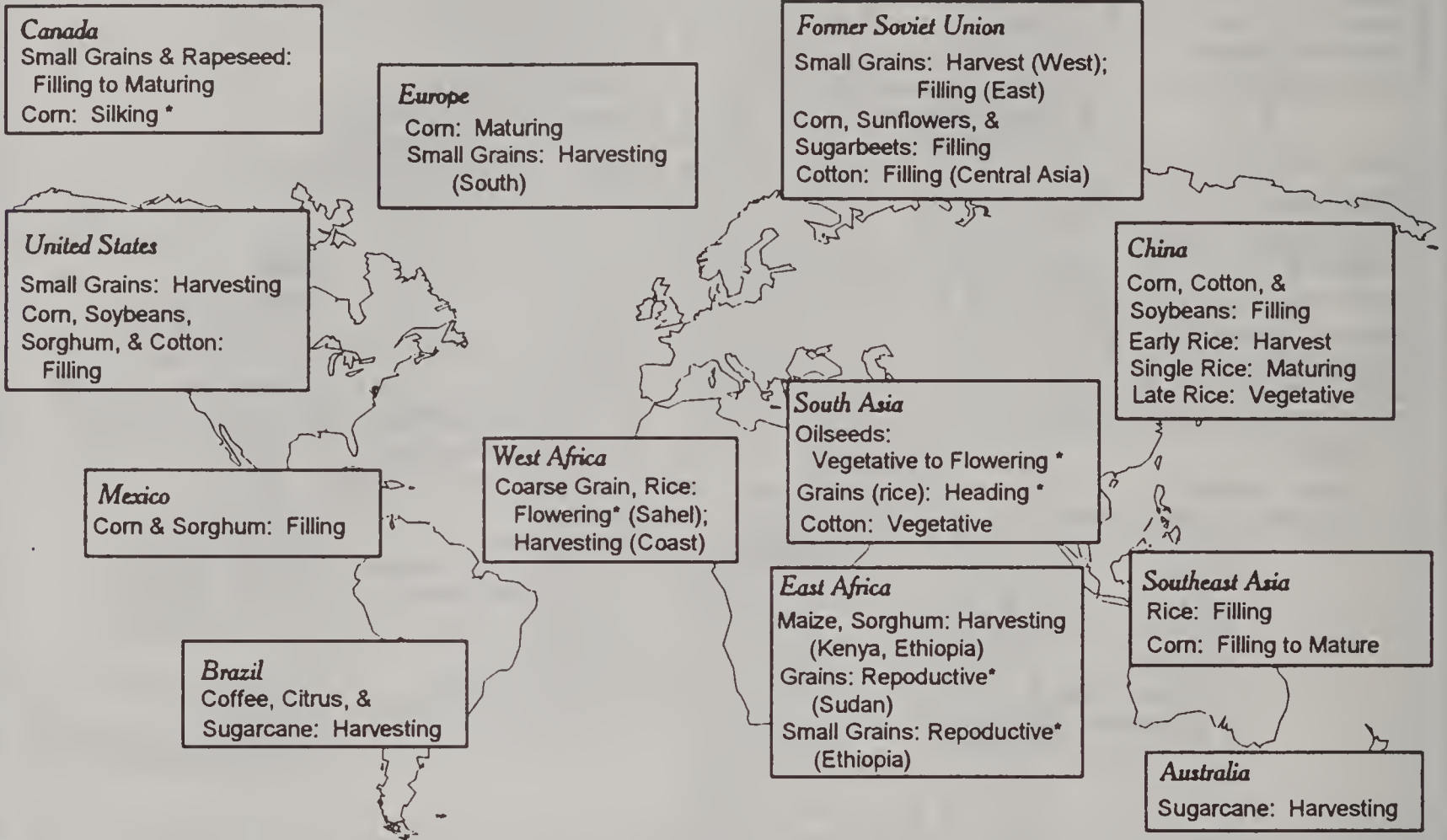
\* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY (NOAA/USDA)

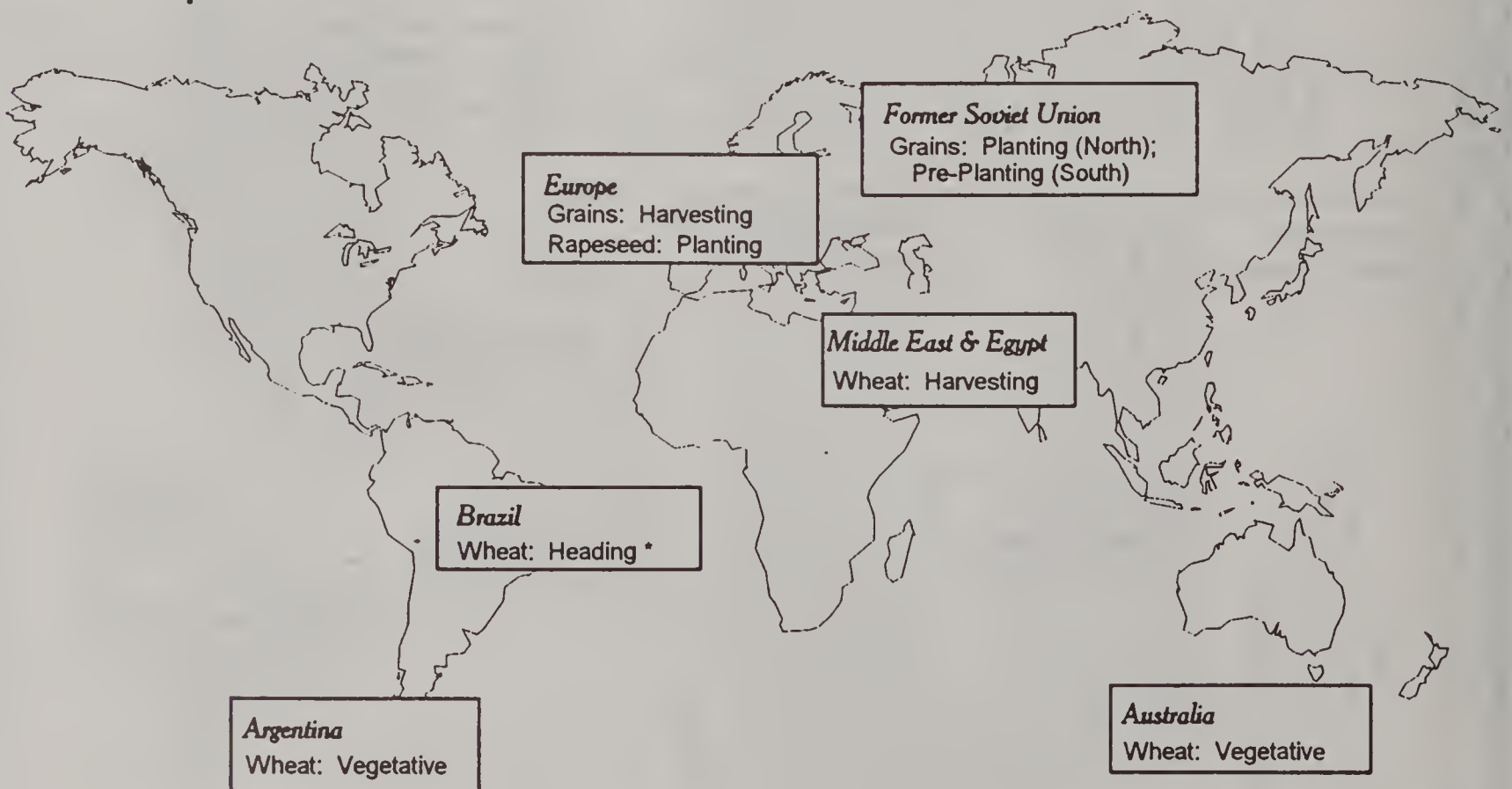


# August normal crop calendar

## Summer crops



## Winter crops



\* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY (NOAA/USDA)



## WEATHER BRIEFS

### India: Weak Establishment of Monsoon

As of July 11, 1995, the Indian monsoon has continued to have difficulty establishing itself in large sections of western and central India. Gujarat, a major groundnut, cotton, and millet producing state, has yet to receive adequate rain to plant crops. Typically, monsoonal rains are established by June 15 across most of this state, and the rains do not subside until mid-September. Without the establishment of the monsoon, temperatures remain much hotter than normal (1 to 3 degrees Celsius). While rainfall was heavy in mid-to-late June in Madhya Pradesh, rainfall from July 1 - 10 was much lighter and less frequent and allowed for the return of hot weather. This state is India's largest soybean producer and emerging crops were stressed. While recent scattered showers brought some relief, more rain is needed in sections of the soybean belt to complete planting. Seasonal rainfall has been below normal through July 11 across eastern Maharashtra and portions of Andhra Pradesh. Dry, hot weather (temperatures 1 to 3 degrees above normal, with rainfall less than 25 millimeters during July 2 - 8) stressed rainfed cotton, grains, and sugarcane. By mid-July, the monsoon is normally established into the far north of India; however, this year it has still not yet materialized in the north.

### Mexico: Rainfall Variable

In May 1995, rainfall averaged near normal across the eastern and central corn belt and portions of north-central Mexico. Elsewhere, below-normal rainfall prevailed and hot, dry weather stressed winter sorghum across northeast Mexico. Winter sorghum, typically planted in February and March, is harvested in June. Dry, hot weather continued during June 1 - 10, stressing northeastern and north-central Mexico's pastures and livestock. During June 11 - 17, cooler weather helped reduce stress to pastures. While the rainy season usually begins in June across the Southern Plateau corn belt, rainfall during May boosted soil moisture and promoted corn planting. However, rain fell at below normal rates during June 1 - 10, slowing planting progress. During June 11 - 17, light to moderate rain covered the southern Plateau corn belt, increasing soil moisture for corn planting. Widespread showers covered the southern Plateau during June 18 - 24, increasing soil moisture for germinating corn. Also, during that week, much needed rain fell across portions of the northeast, aiding citrus and sugarcane and boosting irrigation supplies. However, extreme northeast Mexico remained mostly dry, continuing the drought. During June 25 through July 1, seasonal showers covered the southern Plateau corn belt, increasing soil moisture for germinating corn. Beneficial rain (10 to 70 millimeters) again fell across the southern portions of northeast Mexico. Drought-stricken northern and northeast Mexico remained dry. During July 2 - 8, seasonal showers continued across the southern Plateau corn belt, benefiting vegetative corn. Light to moderate showers brought some relief to northern and northeastern Mexico. Moderate showers covered the Yucatan Peninsula, boosting soil moisture for corn planting. Coffee in southern Mexico, which was typically blooming during May and early June, and filling during June and July, also benefited from this moisture.



### Canada: Portions of the Prairies are Becoming Too Dry

During May 1995, unseasonably cool, wet weather slowed Prairie grain and oilseed planting. The soggiest areas stretched from central Saskatchewan to the Interlake Region. May rainfall was near to below normal in northwestern Prairie growing areas, failing to fully recharge soil moisture. During the week of May 28 through June 3, generally dry and warm weather dominated the Prairies, promoting rapid fieldwork progress. Unseasonably warm weather (temperatures averaging 5 to 7 degrees above normal, with highs reaching the low 30's) accompanied the dryness, and reduced topsoil moisture, especially in western and northern growing areas. On June 8, freezing temperatures covered much of the western and central Prairies as well as scattered areas throughout Manitoba. The cold weather burned back emerged spring wheat and may also have damaged canola, requiring local replanting. However, most crops were planted late and were behind in development, reducing the likelihood of significant damage. During June 4 - 10, locally heavy showers were scattered throughout the Prairies, with downstream flooding reported in the southwestern Prairies. During June 11 - 17, a frontal system pushed slowly eastward across the Prairies, bringing moderate showers to a broad area from southeastern Alberta to central Manitoba. Hot weather ahead of the front engulfed the southeastern Prairies, with unseasonable heat lingering in southern Manitoba at week's end. Rainfall remained light along the U.S. border from central Saskatchewan eastward and in most central and northern crop areas of Alberta. Sections of the northern Prairies remained too dry for normal crop establishment. From June 18 - 25, moderate to heavy rain covered the southeastern Prairies, increasing topsoil moisture following a 3-week dry spell. The rain and subsequent lower temperatures were specially welcomed in Manitoba, ending a week-long heat wave that stressed emerging spring wheat. Dry pockets persisted south of Winnipeg. Elsewhere, moderate rain covered Alberta's central and northern crop areas. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal in the western half of the Prairies. In Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, temperatures averaged 2 to 5 degrees Celsius above normal but had cooled at week's end. Moderate showers stretched from central Alberta to western Manitoba during June 25 through July 1, benefiting spring grain and oilseed establishment. The rain was welcome in the northeast, where a few dry pockets persisted following an outbreak of unseasonably warm, dry weather in mid-June that dried top soils. However, unfavorable dryness continued in Saskatchewan's northwestern growing areas and parts of northern and southern Alberta. From July 2 - 8, light to moderate showers covered most Prairie crop areas, benefiting vegetative to reproductive grains and oilseeds. It was the second week of beneficial showers for most or central and southern Saskatchewan, improving soil moisture reserves. Rain also returned to southern Manitoba and southern and western crop areas of Alberta, including the Peace River Valley. However, unfavorable dryness continued to plague sections of the northern Prairies (northeastern Alberta, northwestern Saskatchewan, and parts of western Manitoba) that have been too dry for much of the season. Grains and oilseeds are in or approaching reproduction, and rain is needed soon in the driest areas to prevent declines in yield potential. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees Celsius below normal, reducing crop moisture demand, but leaving crops further behind normal in development.



## PRODUCTION BRIEFS

### AUSTRALIA: NEW TAX BREAK FOR HORTICULTURAL GROWERS

The Australian Government's 1995/96 budget, released in early-May, provided details on an initiative to allow growers to claim an accelerated write-off for the establishment costs of new horticultural plantings. The write-off mechanism is expected to provide a A\$4.0 million (US\$2.9 million) per year benefit to the horticultural industry by the year 2000.

To date, deductions for the depreciation of expenditures on buildings and equipment have been allowed, while deductions for the depreciation of establishment costs for new horticultural plantings have been prohibited. A Horticultural Task Force found this anomaly discriminated against investment in perennial crops compared with other industries and recommended that the tax treatment pertaining to expenditures on new horticultural plantings be revised. The new depreciation rule will encourage horticultural growers to respond to current market conditions by replacing out-dated varieties with new types that are better suited to consumer preferences.

Under the new provisions, growers will be able to claim an accelerated write-off of the establishment costs for horticultural plantings over the "effective life" of the plantings--the "effective life" being the period that the plantings can reasonably be expected to be used in producing income, assuming they are maintained in good condition. Additionally, the new provisions will allow for the replacement of existing varieties with entirely new varieties as well as the grafting of new varieties onto existing rootstock.

The following table indicates the years over which establishment costs can be written-off based on the "effective life" of the plantings:

<u>Years of Effective Life</u>	<u>Years of Write-Off</u>
Less than 3 years	1
3 to less than 5 years	3
5 to less than 6 2/3	4
6 2/3 to less than 10	5
10 to less than 13	6
13 to less than 30	8
30 or more	15

The Australian Tax Office will allow taxpayers to determine the "effective life" of their plantings if appropriate justifications are provided. Alternatively, a schedule detailing horticultural varieties, and their "effective lives", will be established through a taxation ruling in the same way that "safe harbor" rates are set by the Tax Office for buildings and equipment.



#### AUSTRIA: HOG PRICES DECLINE AFTER EU ENTRY

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Vienna, hog prices have declined 20 percent since the first of the year, when Austria officially joined the European Union. Most of the price decline is due to the widespread availability of low-priced pork from Germany and the Netherlands. Austrian producer groups are claiming that they will lose 30 percent of the Austrian market during the first 2 years of EU membership unless the Government provides more support.

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: SUGAR PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO TREND DOWNWARD

The U.S. agricultural attache in Santo Domingo has revised the 1994/95 sugar production estimate for the Dominican Republic from 560,000 tons, raw value, to 490,000 tons. Sugar production in the Dominican Republic has declined steadily from over 1.0 million tons in the early 1980's. The downward trend reflects the ongoing contraction within the industry which, in recent years, has had to adjust to the closing of two of the government-owned mills as well as two consecutive years of drought in the eastern cane-growing areas where the most productive sugarcane lands and mills are located. Based on the assumption that this year's severe dry spell will ease in the coming months, the U.S. agricultural attache in Santo Domingo has revised the 1995/96 sugar production forecast to 580,000 tons (raw value). This is 3 percent or 20,000 tons below the preliminary forecast for 1995/96 released in May 1995 (WAP 5-95), but 18 percent above the 1994/95 estimate, although it may prove optimistic if weather patterns do not improve.

#### AUSTRALIA: WHEAT OUTPUT IMPROVES SUBSTANTIALLY FROM LAST SEASON

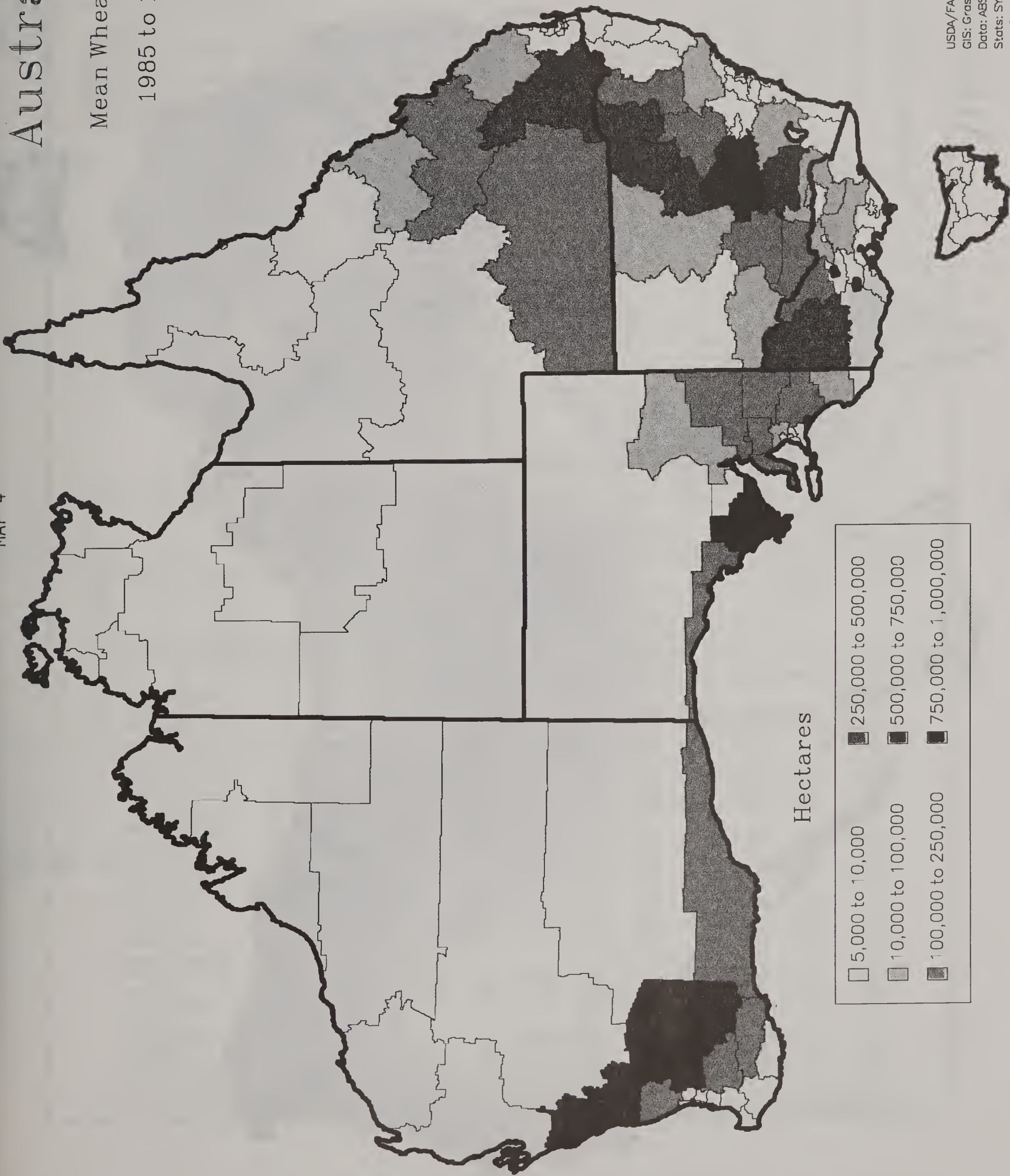
The U.S. Department of Agriculture forecasts Australian wheat production for 1995/96 at 16.0 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 77 percent from last year. Harvested area is forecast 16 percent higher than last season at 9.8 million hectares and is the largest since 11.1 million in 1986/87. The increase reflects a recovery from last season's drought reduced plantings and rising world prices.

Planting rains in the wheat growing regions were favorable this season (see maps). As of mid-June, the optimal ending date for wheat sowings, rainfall and the resultant soil moisture conditions were near optimum for planting and germination. In the southern states and Western Australia, planting is virtually complete and reports indicate that the 1995/96 season has had the best start in about five years. However, parts of Queensland had less-than-adequate rainfall during the normal sowing period, and additional rainfall will be needed if producers are to plant their intended area. Sowing operations can extend into July if the moisture situation improves, but crop yields likely will decline.



# Australia

Mean Wheat Area  
1985 to 1989



USDA/FAS/PECAD  
GIS: Grass4.1/Mapgen4.1  
Data: ABS SSD - level Statistics  
Stats: SYBASE  
Map Date: June 9, 1994

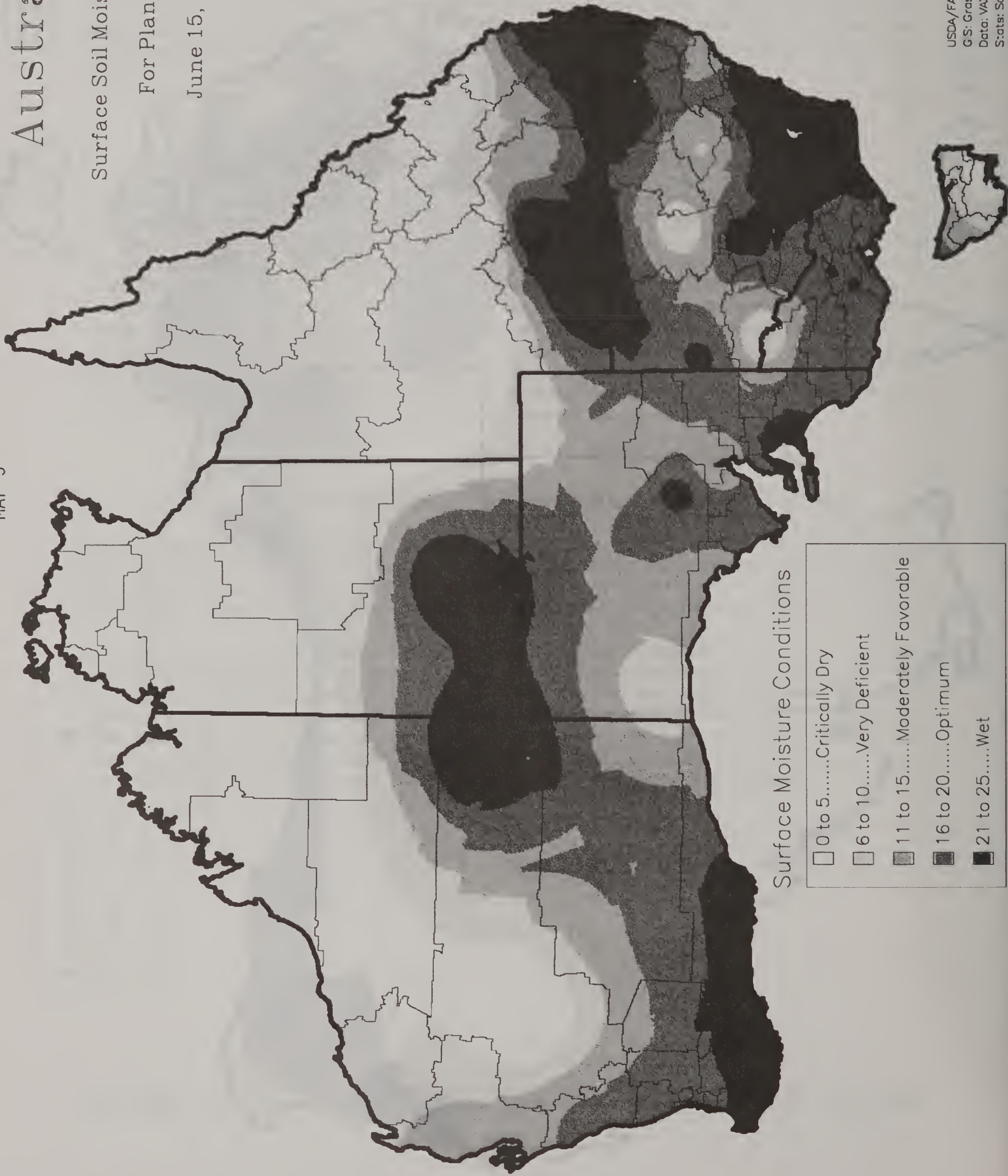


# Australia

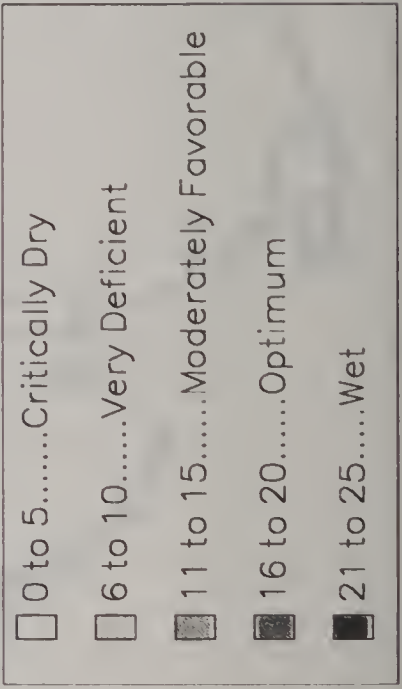
Surface Soil Moisture Levels

For Planting

June 15, 1995



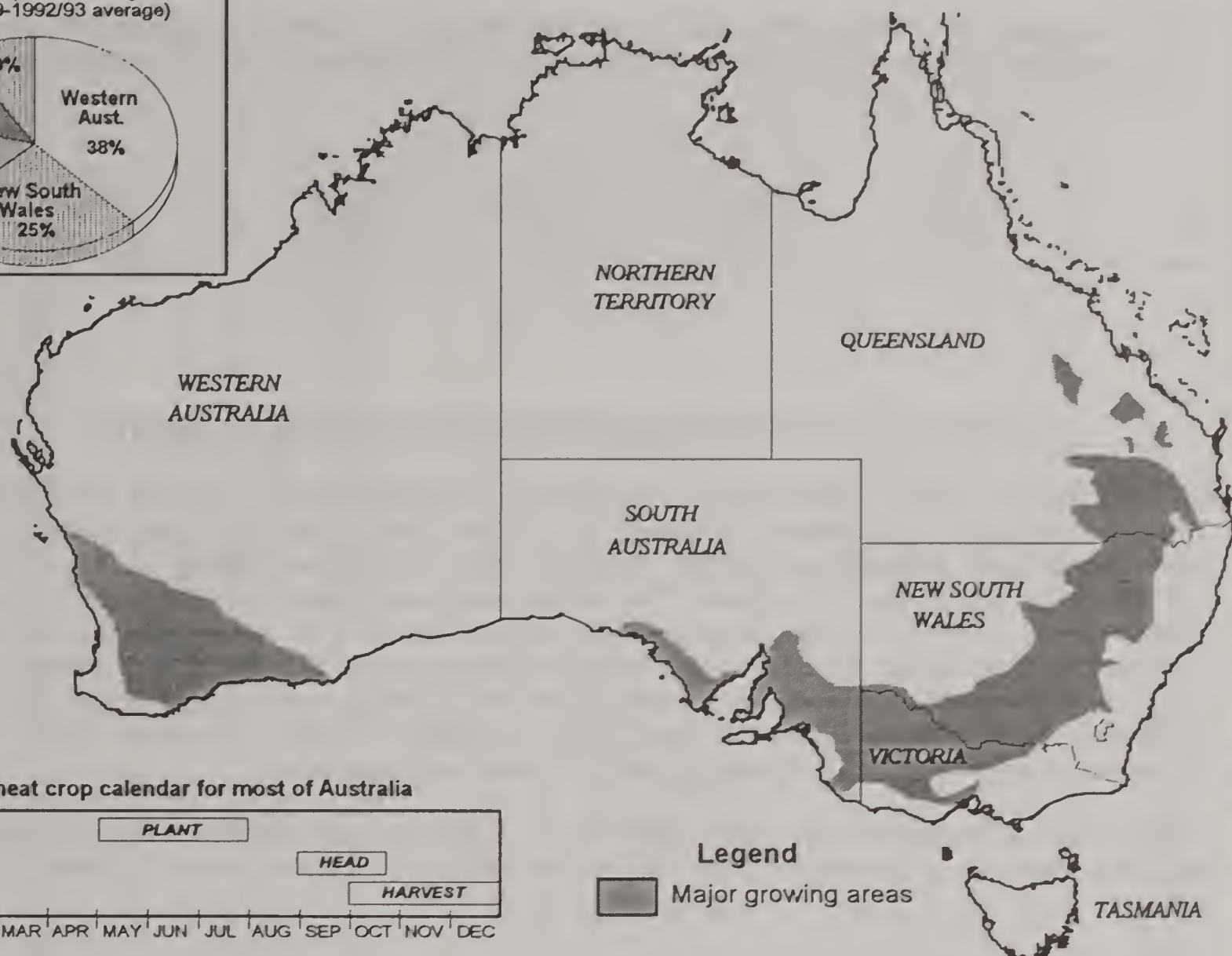
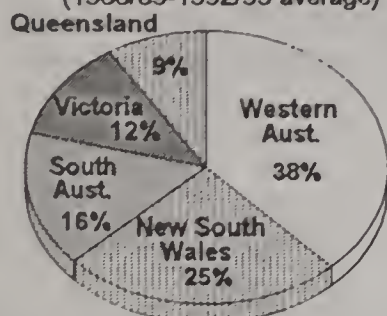
Surface Moisture Conditions



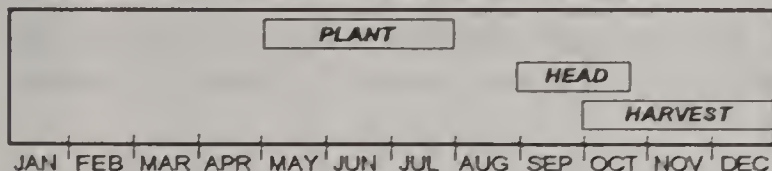


# Australia: Winter wheat

Percent of total production by state  
(1988/89-1992/93 average)



Winter wheat crop calendar for most of Australia



Legend

Major growing areas

## Australia: Historical winter wheat statistics

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1982/89-1992/93 average
<b>New South Wales</b>												
Area (1,000 ha)	3,162	3,999	3,603	3,589	3,195	2,466	2,317	2,089	2,182	1,499	1,800	1,977
Yield (t/ha)	0.47	2.24	1.61	1.66	1.50	1.60	1.75	1.61	1.89	1.53	1.94	1.74
Prod. (1,000 t)	1,500	8,961	5,805	5,941	4,775	3,950	4,048	3,364	4,123	2,294	3,500	3,466
<b>Queensland</b>												
Area (1,000 ha)	767	1,006	921	961	840	676	813	879	1,113	482	800	817
Yield (t/ha)	0.98	1.91	1.71	1.82	1.06	1.10	2.03	1.58	1.87	0.71	0.88	1.41
Prod. (1,000 t)	755	1,922	1,579	1,750	890	740	1,650	1,390	2,078	344	700	1,232
<b>South Australia</b>												
Area (1,000 ha)	1,398	1,564	1,378	1,451	1,635	1,599	1,531	1,541	1,462	1,289	1,550	1,475
Yield (t/ha)	0.50	1.66	1.47	1.24	1.44	1.18	0.91	1.67	1.38	1.65	1.73	1.47
Prod. (1,000 t)	692	2,590	2,031	1,798	2,355	1,886	1,389	2,569	2,020	2,129	2,680	2,157
<b>Victoria</b>												
Area (1,000 ha)	1,327	1,614	1,523	1,549	1,345	1,050	940	952	867	678	950	877
Yield (t/ha)	0.30	2.46	1.75	1.41	2.07	1.87	1.85	2.09	1.65	1.76	2.53	1.98
Prod. (1,000 t)	394	3,971	2,666	2,176	2,790	1,966	1,743	1,991	1,431	1,193	2,400	1,752
<b>Western Australia</b>												
Area (1,000 ha)	4,865	4,746	4,652	4,177	4,255	3,316	3,299	3,474	3,611	3,235	4,000	3,524
Yield (t/ha)	1.14	0.91	1.41	1.05	1.26	1.18	1.58	1.38	1.50	1.46	1.55	1.49
Prod. (1,000 t)	5,534	4,316	6,580	4,378	5,375	3,898	5,221	4,803	5,414	4,725	6,200	5,273
<b>National</b>												
Area (1,000 ha)	11,520	12,931	12,078	11,736	11,135	9,063	8,903	9,004	9,218	7,183	9,101	8,682
Yield (t/ha)	0.77	1.70	1.55	1.38	1.49	1.37	1.58	1.58	1.63	1.47	1.78	1.61
Prod. (1,000 t)	8,876	22,016	18,666	16,167	16,119	12,369	14,060	14,214	15,066	10,557	16,184	14,016

JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY (NOAA/USDA)



### NORTH KOREA: RICE DATA REVISED LOWER

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has revised the database for North Korea based on reports that rice production is lower than previously estimated. The following is a table showing milled rice production in million metric tons:

	<u>1990/91</u>	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1994/95</u>	<u>1995/96</u>
old	1.94	1.80	2.10	1.80	2.00	--
new	1.80	1.60	1.40	1.10	1.40	1.50

### CANADA: STATISTICS CANADA PUBLISHES PLANTING ESTIMATES

On June 30, Statistics Canada released the preliminary planting estimates for the 1995/96 season. The report indicated that farmers increased spring wheat, barley, and corn area, while decreasing durum wheat, oats, and canola plantings. Soybean area is virtually unchanged. Also, summerfallow is predicted to decline about 1 percent. Total wheat area is estimated at 11.41 million hectares, up 4 percent from 1994/95. Spring wheat sowings are estimated at 8.75 million hectares, up 5 percent from last season; durum wheat at 2.30 million hectares, down 2 percent; and winter wheat at 360,000 hectares, up 4 percent. Although durum wheat area is lower than last year, durum area increased 150,000 hectares from the March planting intentions, partly in response to the Canadian Wheat Board's estimated price ranges for durum relative to spring wheat.

Barley area is estimated at 4.66 million hectares, up 8 percent from 1994/95. Prices for barley are projected higher since supplies of both malting and feed barley are not meeting commercial market demand.

Canada's corn area is estimated at 1.00 million hectares, up 4 percent from last season as the demand by the livestock industry is keeping producers returns competitive despite high and increasing fertilizer costs. Oat area is estimated at 1.55 million hectares, down 16 percent from last year. A factor in this reduction may be the elimination of the western grain transportation subsidy on July 31 resulting in farmers maximizing area of higher value crops and reducing specialty crops.

Canola area is estimated at 5.40 million hectares, down 7 percent from 1994/95. Soybean area is estimated at 0.81 million hectares, virtually unchanged from 1994/95. A decline in Ontario was offset by an increase in Quebec.



TABLE 20

# Canadian Total Wheat Data

	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	PCT 94/95
<b>Harvested Area</b>												
Ontario	224	291	203	311	299	336	181	297	194	299	312	4.3%
Manitoba	1,963	2,003	1,963	1,950	2,094	2,200	2,173	2,084	1,983	1,657	1,630	-1.6%
Saskatchewan	8,357	8,765	8,256	7,770	8,042	8,400	8,595	8,285	7,242	6,366	6,660	4.6%
Alberta	3,076	3,075	2,942	2,833	3,076	3,052	3,120	3,076	2,861	2,499	2,700	8.0%
Other	109	95	94	80	207	110	91	88	97	99	103	4.0%
TOTAL	13,729	14,229	13,458	12,944	13,718	14,098	14,160	13,830	12,377	10,920	11,405	4.4%
<b>Yield</b>												
Ontario	4.45	3.54	3.33	3.58	3.66	4.21	3.44	4.48	3.51	4.21		
Manitoba	2.66	2.24	2.01	1.23	1.94	2.68	2.21	2.79	1.83	2.23		
Saskatchewan	1.54	2.10	1.85	0.88	1.57	2.09	2.15	1.95	2.08	1.95		
Alberta	1.59	2.35	1.97	1.87	2.10	2.29	2.49	2.06	2.66	2.29		
Other	2.54	2.82	3.04	3.20	2.64	1.85	2.67	2.41	2.72	2.73		
TOTAL	1.77	2.20	1.93	1.23	1.81	2.28	2.26	2.16	2.20	2.14	2.06	-3.6%
<b>Production</b>												
Ontario	996	1,031	675	1,113	1,094	1,415	623	1,331	680	1,260		
Manitoba	5,226	4,478	3,947	2,401	4,063	5,900	4,806	5,808	3,637	3,697		
Saskatchewan	12,854	18,370	15,241	6,858	12,647	17,580	18,501	16,192	15,031	12,408		
Alberta	4,899	7,212	5,796	5,285	6,445	7,000	7,773	6,328	7,620	5,715		
Other	277	268	286	256	547	203	243	212	264	270		
TOTAL	24,252	31,359	25,945	15,913	24,796	32,098	31,946	29,871	27,232	23,350	23,500	0.6%

NOTE: Area Is In 1,000 hectares, Yield Is In MT/Ha, and Production Is In 1,000 metric tons.  
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, except for 1995/96 production and yield which are USDA's estimates.



## HUNGARY: FRUIT PRICES SOAR DUE TO SHORT SUPPLY AND SPRING FREEZE

Fruit prices in Hungary increased significantly in June 1995 because of low stock levels, Hungary's currency devaluation, and the possibility of smaller harvests in 1995 due to a late-spring freeze. June apple prices were about HUF 200 per kilogram (US\$1.60 per kilogram), approximately ten times the prices paid in the fall of 1994.

The main problem in the apple sector--which accounts for about two-thirds of Hungary's fruit production--is the lack of storage facilities. With only limited storage space available, farmers sold as much of the 1994/95 harvest as possible in the fall, which left limited stocks for the remainder of the season. In addition, aging orchards have led to declining yields, further decreasing supply. Imported fruit is also more expensive because of the ongoing currency devaluation and the import surcharge introduced in March 1995.

Prices are rising in anticipation of a shortage of summer fruits resulting from the severe frost in April 1995 which significantly damaged orchards. Reportedly, some orchards were completely destroyed, the hardest hit being peach and apricot stands.

### HUNGARY: FRUIT PRODUCTION (1,000 Metric tons)

	<u>Average</u> <u>1981-1985</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>1986-1990</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>
Apples	1,139	1,070	819	610
Pears	105	81	64	43
Plums	169	186	123	116
Peaches	86	70	62	50
Cherries, sour	60	72	76	73
Cherries, sweet	33	29	24	24
Apricots	46	39	36	27



## UNITED STATES: CROP CONDITION AND PROGRESS

Early in June, rain and wet field conditions left row crop planting behind schedule. Spring tillage and planting were slowed by rain and wet fields in the Midwest, southern Great Plains, and Delta Regions. Early in the month, row-crop planting averaged 3 to 4 weeks behind schedule, the latest planting progress in 20 years. Wet conditions for June accelerated weed growth and restricted weed control activities. Rain showers in the Eastern States brought relief from dry soil conditions.

By mid-June, warm, sunny weather enabled row crop producers to make significant planting progress across the Midwest. Much-needed rain was received in the mid-Atlantic States, but soil moisture remained short in the Southeast. The prolonged cool, wet spring slowed wheat development and raised producers' concerns for weed and insect control in addition to disease problems across the Nation. Later in June, hot, dry weather announced the arrival of summer across the Central States, stressing row crops and ripening winter wheat. Heavy downpours in the mid-Atlantic States brought ideal conditions for fungus and mold.

The end of June brought hot, humid weather and persistent showers over most of the eastern United States, limiting fieldwork to 2 to 3 days. By the end of June, warm weather boosted cotton development in California. Land lost to prior flooding in the middle Mississippi Valley was replanted. Some fields were unplanted in the northern Great Plains, where the dry, baked topsoil has hampered emergence in recently planted fields. At month's end late planted corn fields were half of the average height in parts of the Midwest. Corn condition improved at the end of June, due to rainy weather that boosted corn development in the Midwest. Some early matured rice fields in Texas and the Delta were prepared for harvest. By the end of the month, soybean planting was close to completion.



## UNITED STATES: CROP CONDITION AND PROGRESS

The U.S. National Agriculture Statistics Service released the following crop progress report for the week ending July 9, 1995.

### U.S. CROP PROGRESS

	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
WINTER WHEAT: % harvested	43	73	64
SPRING WHEAT: % headed	41	77	77
CORN: % silking	7	17	15
SOYBEANS: % blooming	8	32	21
COTTON: % squaring	75	80	72
COTTON: % setting bolls	27	30	22
SORGHUM: % headed	23	24	20
RICE: % headed	15	18	14

### U.S. CROP CONDITIONS

	<u>WINTER WHEAT</u> PERCENT		<u>SPRING WHEAT</u> PERCENT		<u>RICE</u> PERCENT	
	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>
EXCELLENT	8	NA	9	13	18	8
GOOD	30	NA	54	56	60	77
FAIR	33	NA	28	25	20	15
POOR	20	NA	7	5	2	0
VERY POOR	9	NA	2	1	0	0

	<u>COTTON</u> PERCENT		<u>CORN</u> PERCENT		<u>SOYBEANS</u> PERCENT	
	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>
EXCELLENT	11	11	13	28	9	13
GOOD	48	63	53	57	50	66
FAIR	33	22	27	14	33	19
POOR	7	4	6	1	7	2
VERY POOR	1	0	1	0	1	0



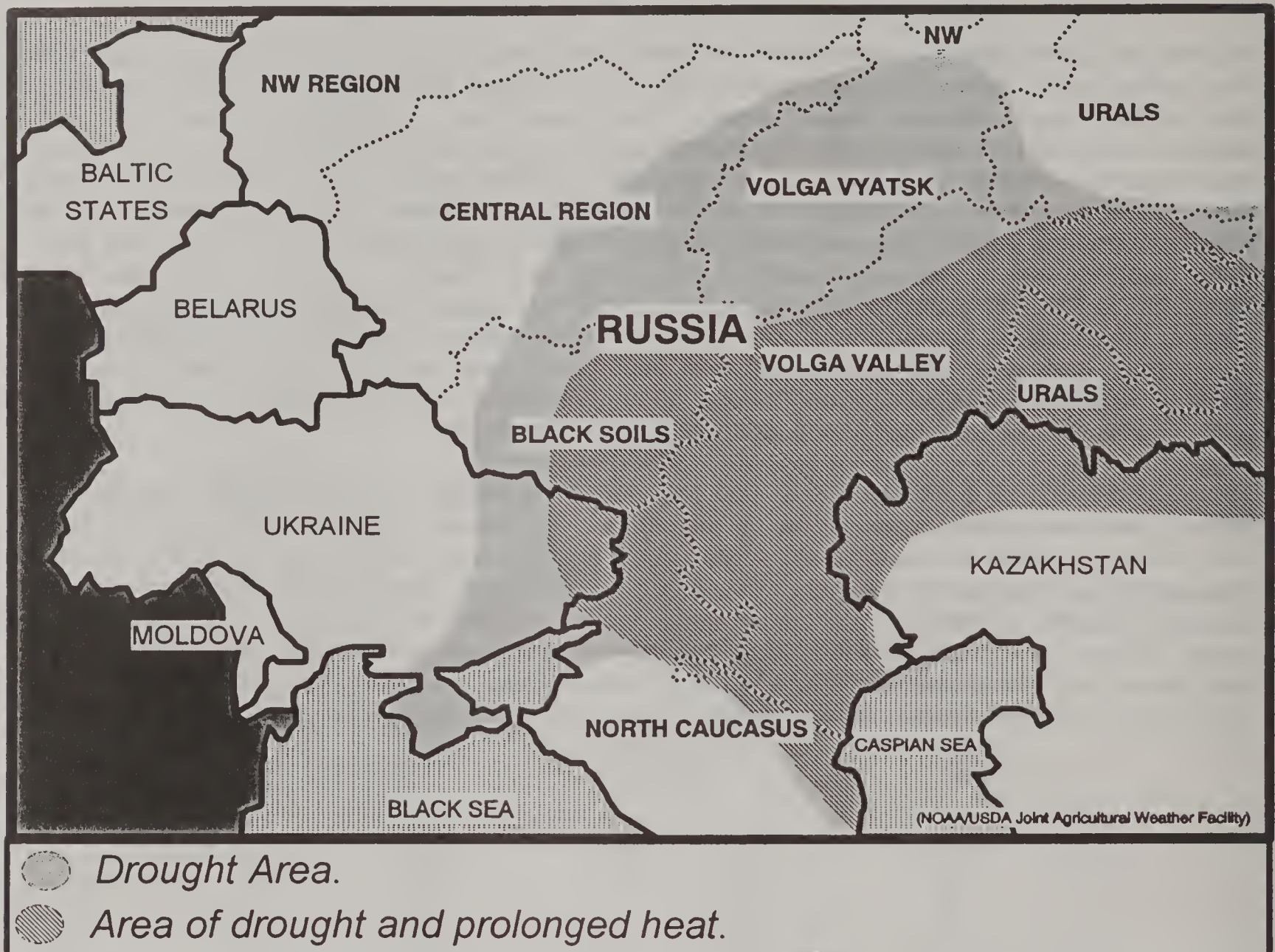
## FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In June, drought in Russia adversely affected winter and spring grains in crop areas west of the Urals (the northern tip of North Caucasus, Volga Valley, Central Black Soils Region, the eastern portion of the Central Region, and the Volga Vyatsk). The drought was accompanied by persistent heat, accelerating crop development. The hottest weather occurred June 10 through 19, when spring grains (spring barley and oats) were advancing through critical growth stages. On June 20, a cooling trend began over Russia and was accompanied by light-to-moderate showers. Greatest amounts of rain fell over central Black Soils Region and North Caucasus, helping to stabilize conditions for spring grains but arriving too late to improve prospects for maturing winter grains. In fact, the rain was locally heavy (50 to 100 millimeters) in North Caucasus, likely interrupting early winter grain harvesting and causing some lodging. Since July 1, warm, dry weather returned to crop areas in Russia, helping early-winter grain harvesting. In Ukraine, adequate moisture in June favored crop development in most areas, except in the extreme east and Crimea, where the weather was unfavorably hot and dry. Since July 1, generally dry weather favored early-winter grain harvesting.

In crop areas east of the Volga Valley, hot, dry weather in Russia in June worsened conditions for spring grain development, especially in the Urals. In Western Siberia, Russia, below-normal precipitation covered western areas, while much above-normal precipitation provided abundant moisture for spring grain development in the east. In Kazakhstan, below-normal precipitation in June was accompanied by above-normal temperatures, limiting moisture for spring grains in the vegetative stage. In early July, a heat wave from July 1 through 6 was accompanied by little, if any precipitation over Russia and Kazakhstan, increasing stress on spring grains in or nearing reproduction. However, since July 7, a frontal system brought cooler weather and variable showers, easing stress on crops.



# FORMER SOVIET UNION (WESTERN)



## HIGHLIGHTS JUNE 12 - JULY 11, 1995

- o In Russia, drought and prolonged heat in northern and central crop areas negatively affected winter grains in the filling stage and reduced prospects for spring grains advancing through reproduction.
- o Hottest weather (maximum temperatures ranging from 34-40 degrees C) occurred from June 10-19 when spring grains were advancing through critical growth stages.
- o In Ukraine, adequate moisture favored crop development over central and western areas. However, the weather was unfavorably hot and dry in the extreme east and Crimea.



WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION OUTLOOK FOR 1995/96

World cotton production for 1995/96 is projected at 90.8 million bales, up 1.8 million from last month and up 7 percent from 1994/95. Production in the United States for 1995/96 is estimated at 21.5 million bales, up 0.5 million from last month and up 1.8 million or 9 percent from last year. Total foreign production is projected at 69.3 million bales, up from 68.0 million estimated last month and up 3.7 million or 6 percent from last season.

While world production for 1995/96 is estimated higher than last season, the 1994/95 crop was itself recovering from the 7-year low of 77.0 million bales of 1993/94. The problems that affected the 1993/94 production year continued into 1994/95. Unfavorable weather, disease, and pest problems caused internal supply shortages, increasing imports in countries such as China, India, and Pakistan. This situation, together with short supplies, caused a rapid run-up in world cotton prices as demand rose. The A-Index cotton price, as of June 23, was nearly 23 cents per pound above last year, and during the peak 1994/95 harvest period for the Northern Hemisphere, the index was 20 cents above 1993. Even with high prices, 1995/96 production may not be able to fully respond. Pests and drought in some key areas likely will continue to affect production.

Key countries in the 1995/96 production outlook are the United States, China, Pakistan, and India. In China, the boll worm likely will continue to be a problem, especially in the North China Plain where most cotton is produced. Pakistan and India could still be affected by the leaf curl virus, the white fly, and boll worms. These problem areas could again hold the 1995/96 world crop below its potential.

United States: Cotton production for 1995/96 is estimated at 21.5 million bales, up 0.5 million from last month and up 1.8 million or 9 percent from last year. In Texas, where a third of the U.S. crop is grown, planting was slowed by problems with dry weather and armyworms in the Rio Grande Valley area and high winds and seedling disease in the Texas High Plains. As of July 9, squaring on a national basis was 75 percent complete, up 5 points from last

year. Problems with the cotton crop are not localized but extend across the cotton belt. Warm weather in California boosted cotton development, but cotton squaring at 50 percent remains 2 to 3 weeks behind normal. In Georgia, cotton boll setting, at 54 percent completed, was 19 percentage points ahead of normal, while Arizona was 24 points behind the national average at 45 percent completed. Insect control was active across the Southeast where aphids continued to be reported. Cotton plant development in the Texas High Plains improved, but cool weather early in July left development behind normal. Conditions declined in Louisiana during early July as a result of dry soils, while reductions in North Carolina resulted from surplus soil moisture.

China: Cotton production for 1995/96 is projected at 19.5 million bales, down 0.4 million or 2 percent from last year. Cotton area is forecast at 5.5 million hectares, down slightly from last year. Based on official government statistics, yield improved in 1994 but is forecast to drop slightly in 1995 since conditions this past winter were nearly ideal for bollworm development. A mild winter increased survivability while additional area planted to winter wheat provided sufficient host material for early generations of the worm. Reports indicate the bollworm emerging in cotton areas 7 to 10 days earlier this year and the threat is perceived to be quite high compared to last year. The bollworm infestation, plus high pesticide and fertilizer prices, are likely to limit application levels, lowering yield. In addition, unfavorable weather earlier in the season in some provinces, including cool weather in Xinjiang, may affect yields.

With hundreds of thousands of jobs at stake in the textile industry, cotton production is a critical component of China's social policy. In an effort to encourage production in 1995, two policy adjustments were made that will likely have some impact on cotton production in the coming marketing year levels. The second policy adjustment will require individual provinces to be responsible for their own cotton supply and consumption, discouraging the movement of cotton between provinces.

Former Soviet Union: Cotton production in the Central Asian Republics for 1995/96 is estimated at 9.3 million bales, up 0.1 million or 1 percent from



last year. Area is projected at 2.7 million hectares, slightly below last year and the eighth consecutive year that area has declined. As in past years, two opposing forces continue to influence cotton area. Each Republic wants to maintain or expand area to earn hard currency. On the other hand, they want to provide more food production to feed a growing population. On balance, area has likely stabilized with the use of higher-yielding varieties that have increased production.

Mexico: High prices for cotton, government support, and overall good growing conditions are allowing Mexican cotton production to continue its recovery in 1995/96. Production for the current crop is estimated at 0.8 million bales, up 75 percent from 1994/95 and more than 7 times the production of 1993/94. However, production has been impeded somewhat due to drought conditions in northern Tamaulipas and a lack of available financing due to the Peso devaluation. Also, the possibility of a white fly outbreak in the northwestern part of the country could have devastating effects on the harvest. A large white fly outbreak in 1993 was one of the reasons for the small crop that year and the following year. The production estimate for 1995/96 assumes that any white fly outbreak will be controlled. If the outbreak is not controlled, as much as 0.2 million bales could be lost. The vast majority of cotton production in Mexico is upland cotton with a small amount of extra-long staple cotton produced in the Torreon area.

Brazil: In Brazil, the largest South American producer, cotton production for 1995/96 is forecast at 2.6 million bales, up 0.1 million or 5 percent from last year. The current 1995/96 outlook is for an increase in area in both cotton regions of the Center-South and Northeast. This was a result of better producer prices for the 1994/95 crop. For the 1995/96 crop, yields are expected to return to a more average level compared to last season's near-record level, thereby decreasing production prospects. Yields for 1994/95 were near record in all Center-South cotton producing areas as a result of improved input use. This occurred despite late plantings resulting from dry weather and some rains during harvest. The increased application of inputs boosted production from 1.9 million bales in 1993/94 to 2.5 million in 1994/95. Cotton is normally planted in the

Center-South Region during the September to November period and harvested during February to May the following year. The planting season in the Northeast varies from January through June, while harvest occurs from June through early January.

Argentina: Cotton production for 1995/96 is forecast at a record 1.8 million bales, up 0.2 million or 15 percent from last year. For 1994/95, no other crop has such good return prospects as cotton. Farmers in Chaco and Santiago del Estero Provinces (the main production areas) and the northwestern provinces are expected to expand their plantings by incorporating new deforested land or replacing alternative crops with cotton. Area is forecast to increase nearly 14 percent, to approximately 0.8 million hectares. The area expansion is a result of higher international prices due to a strong foreign demand. At current market prices, farmer returns from cotton have improved and cotton has become more competitive with alternative crops. Increased world market demand, a stable domestic economy, producers' positive attitudes, new technology, and relatively large investments in the local cotton sector are all factors which are expected to improve Argentina's position as an important cotton producer in the southern hemisphere.

Paraguay: Production for 1995/96 could increase significantly next year, to 0.8 million bales, up nearly 0.1 million or 13 percent from last year. Planted area is projected to grow to about 0.4 million hectares, up more than 20 percent from 1994/95. Planting intentions will not be known for certain until this September or October. To help insure an increase in cotton production, the Government has announced its intention to distribute free seed for planting to those producers who take steps to reduce the spread of the boll weevil, a serious insect pest now firmly entrenched in the country. Losses from the insect are estimated to be as high as 15 percent of the total crop--around 90,000 bales.

Pakistan: Cotton production for 1995/96 is estimated at 7.5 million bales, up 1.0 million or 15 percent from last year's disease-affected crop. Farmers in the cotton-growing provinces of Punjab and Sindh are presently planting cotton on a forecast area of 3.0 million hectares. Of this area, about 2.4 million hectares are estimated in Punjab Province and 0.6 million hectares in Sindh Province. Yield in Punjab is forecast to be higher than last year, but below the last five-year average, based on the replacement of S-12 high-yielding variety and the risk from pests and Leaf Curl Virus (LCV). A



better yield performance is forecast for 1995/96--well above the previous two widely disease and pest damaged crops. Farmers are planting LCV tolerant varieties and are closely monitoring for any sign of pests. A variety more tolerant to LCV was planted instead of the S-12 variety. The S-12 variety was widely planted last year and generally succumbed to LCV. However, the white fly and aphid must be controlled as the replacement variety yields about 25 percent less than S-12. Even with the new variety, the forecast is tenuous for the new year with much depending on the implementation of measures to control the insects which contributed to reduced yields last year. As of end of June, planting was complete in the Sindh and nearly complete in Punjab.

India: Cotton production for 1995/96 is projected at 10.5 million bales, unchanged from last year's pest and disease reduced crop. Continued firm prices, domestically and internationally, are expected to lead to an expansion of cotton area. The question at this time is the impact of insects on production in northern India. This region has suffered two consecutive late-season infestations of boll worms. In 1993, heavy late-season rains aided the infestation and in 1994 somewhat milder and earlier late-season rains resulted in conditions which led to similar damage. The time of the rains is critical and it appears that rains which take place after the second week in September play the greatest role in establishing beneficial conditions for the spread of boll worms. While spraying, detection, and extension efforts increased during 1994, the complexity of the spraying regimen has hindered its effective application. Continuing efforts to educate farmers and the expanded cotton area (at the expense of rice) should help to buoy production in 1995 even if weather is less than ideal. A larger planted area and increased input use are due to higher prices, particularly among farmers in the central and southern growing areas. Last season, farmers in these two areas enjoyed high prices while avoiding significant crop damage that occurred in the north.

As of July, the monsoon pattern in central India could hinder cotton production in the central region where over 40 percent of the crop is produced. The erratic progress of the monsoon has delayed cotton planting in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh. In

Maharashtra, only 30 percent of cotton area has been planted, compared to the normal pace of 70-80 percent. In Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, planting normally begins in mid-June and runs through mid-July, but as of early July very little planting has taken place.

Australia: Persistent drought has not reduced the cotton production outlook for 1995/96 because reduced yield prospects have been more than offset by area expansion. Production is forecast at 1.6 million bales, up 0.2 million or 14 percent from last year's drought-reduced harvest. ABARE is forecasting yields for 1995/96 to average 1,350 kilograms per hectare due to the assumption that a higher percentage of lower-yielding dryland cotton will be planted and the expectation that yields will be reduced due to continued shortages of irrigation water. The 1995/96 crop area is forecast to increase 20 percent, to 250,000 hectares. Around 70 percent of this increase will be in dryland cotton area, while irrigated cotton area will increase marginally. The larger area reflects a continuation of favorable prices at planting and assumes a return to more favorable seasonal conditions. Although 1995/96 area is up, forecast area will be only around two-thirds of total Australian capacity, and reflects shortages of irrigation water. If replenishment of water supplies does not occur in coming months both forecast area and yield could be reduced.

Turkey: Cotton production in Turkey is forecast to expand in 1995/96 in response to strong international prices and increased demand from Turkey's export-oriented textile industry. Production for 1995/96 is estimated at 3.5 million bales, up 0.6 million or 21 percent from last year. The larger production outlook is supported by Turkey's massive Southeastern Anatolian Development Project (GAP), as irrigation water is beginning to flow into the large Southeastern Anatolian Region. A total of 30,000 hectares in the region are projected to be irrigated in 1995, of which 15,000 hectares could be planted to cotton. Water already is being received through the first of two tunnels from the large Ataturk Dam. The GAP increase, together with area expansion in other growing areas, is estimated at 675,000 hectares in 1995/96, significantly higher than the 1994/95 level.

Egypt: Cotton production for 1995/96 is estimated at 1.2 million bales, down 2 percent from last year. Expectations for the new crop are pessimistic because of low germination rates and weather-related problems at the start of the season. The low



germination rate is attributable to the introduction of improperly delinted seeds. Furthermore, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) allocated for sale only 30 kilograms of seeds per feddan (1 feddan = 0.42 hectares) in contrast to the 70 kilograms of seed per feddan rate used previously. In addition, a cool spell this past March delayed germination and resulted in poor stands. As result of the problems with planting that persisted well into April, the MOA decided to distribute free seeds for cotton replanting. However, many farmers reported that it was too late to replant and that there was insufficient supply of seeds distributed to each farmer to completely reseed.

Greece: Cotton production in Greece, the largest EU producer, is projected at 1.7 million bales, for 1995/96, up 0.2 million or 10 percent from last year. Cotton continues to be the major field crop in Greece due to heavy EU support and a generally favorable climate for the crop. Rainfall during the winter and spring was satisfactory, resulting in adequate water supplies for irrigation. For the new crop year, total area planted to cotton is estimated at 434,000 hectares versus 385,000 last year.

Spain: The 1995/96 Spanish cotton crop for the second consecutive year has been reduced dramatically by the lack of irrigation water. Cotton production for 1995/96 is projected at 140,000 bales, down 35,000 or 20 percent from last year. The area planted to cotton in 1995 is estimated at 30,000 hectares, down 21 percent from last season.

#### World Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area</u> (1000 Hectares)	<u>Yield</u> (Kg/Ha)	<u>Production</u> (1000 Bales)
1985/86	31,567	554	80,376
1986/87	29,382	523	70,546
1987/88	30,863	572	81,096
1988/89	33,817	544	84,424
1989/90	31,568	550	79,745
1990/91	33,170	571	86,967
1991/92	34,819	600	95,987
1992/93	32,631	552	82,776
1993/94	30,583	548	76,988
1994/95	31,891	582	85,243
5-Year Avg.	32,619	571	85,592
1995/96 Forecast	34,424	575	90,788

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## ASPARAGUS PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Asparagus production during 1994 in selected producing countries totaled 371,496 tons, up 3 percent from 1993. The upturn reflects larger crops in Peru and the United States. Preliminary assessments for 1995 indicate that asparagus production will be lower because of declines in Peru and Spain. The 1995 estimate for the U.S. asparagus crop will not be released by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service until January 1996.

Peru: The absence of profitable alternative crops appropriate for cultivation in the coastal valleys of Peru continues to encourage the production of asparagus. Asparagus production has been trending upward for the past several years, reaching a record 131,000 tons in 1994. However, the forecast for 1995 indicates output will decrease 5 percent, to 125,000 tons, primarily because of a decline in white asparagus production. This downturn also reflects several ongoing problems within the Peruvian industry--the use of inefficient and outdated production methods by small-scale farmers in the northern growing areas, credit shortages, escalating energy costs, high taxes on inputs, and rising labor costs.

Peru began producing asparagus 40 years ago along the fertile valleys of the central and northern coasts. During 1994, 56 percent (61 percent in 1993) of Peru's asparagus crop was produced by small-scale farmers in the

Department of La Libertad, about 500 kilometers north of Lima. Most of the asparagus grown in this area is white asparagus.

Approximately 27 percent of the crop is grown in the Department of Ica, about 300 kilometers south of Lima. Most of the production in this region consists of green asparagus. The other major producing areas are the Huacho and Chancay valleys near Lima and the Department of Piura, approximately 1,000 kilometers north of the capital.

Asparagus production is attractive to Peru's farmers because it is a permanent crop that produces for 10 to 15 years. The first crop can be harvested 18 months after planting; thereafter, harvesting occurs every six months. Peru is one of the few countries where good quality asparagus is produced year-round, thanks to its warm weather and proximity to the Equator, which prevents the asparagus plant from entering dormancy, and the use of drip irrigation.

The Peruvian asparagus industry produces two products for two markets--green asparagus for the United States and white asparagus for the European market. Green asparagus is shipped fresh to the United States, while white asparagus is exported frozen or packed in cans or jars to Europe.

### PERU: ASPARAGUS AREA HARVESTED AND PRODUCTION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area Planted (Hectares)</u>	<u>Area Harvested (Hectares)</u>	<u>Production (Metric tons)</u>
1990	NA	8,997	57,996
1991	NA	10,796	64,663
1992	NA	12,965	73,676
1993	18,500	17,300	97,322
1994	20,000	17,700	131,000
1995 <u>1/</u>	22,000	18,500	125,000

1/ Forecast.



United States: Production of asparagus in 1994 is estimated at 100,240 tons, up slightly from 1993, but down 6 percent from 1992. Favorable growing conditions boosted output in 1994, offsetting a 4-percent decline in harvested area. Of total production in 1994, 60,056 tons were for fresh market sale and 40,188 tons were processed.

An estimate for the 1995 asparagus crop will not be released by USDA's National Agricultural

Statistics Service until January 1996. However, because heavy rains during January and March 1995 prevented California producers from harvesting as much area as last year and older non-hybrid fields were removed from production in Michigan, the total area harvested in 1995 is estimated down 5 percent from 1994. USDA's Market News Service reports that California asparagus shipments through June 24, 1995 were down 22 percent from last year.

#### UNITED STATES: ASPARAGUS AREA AND PRODUCTION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area Planted (Hectares)</u>	<u>Area Harvested (Hectares)</u>	<u>Production (Metric tons)</u>
1990	40,028	38,284	110,495
1991	38,570	37,150	102,190
1992	35,780	34,850	106,640
1993	34,460	32,840	99,930
1994 <u>1</u> /	33,830	31,460	100,240

1/ Estimate.

Spain: Asparagus production for 1995 is forecast at 75,400 tons, down 9 percent from the 83,300 tons harvested in 1994 and significantly below the record crop of 104,500 tons in 1990. In 1995, the area planted to asparagus is forecast at 19,000 hectares, down 10 percent from 1994 and down 32 percent from the record 1991 area of 28,400 hectares. The reduction in planted area is the result of low producer prices, a decrease in processing activity, and larger imports of both canned and fresh asparagus from China and South American countries, mainly Peru. In addition, Spain has been plagued by drought for four years which has sharply limited irrigation water supplies. About 80 percent of area planted to asparagus is under irrigation.

Asparagus is one of the leading vegetable crops produced in Spain in terms of volume. Extremadura and Andalucia, the main asparagus producing areas, account for approximately half of the total area under cultivation and also are the main green asparagus producing regions. The harvest period in Spain begins around mid-February for extra-early varieties in Andalucia, and ends in August in the northern producing areas. Some green asparagus also is harvested during the fall.



## SPAIN: ASPARAGUS AREA HARVESTED AND PRODUCTION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area Harvested (Hectares)</u>	<u>Production (Metric tons)</u>
1990	28,100	104,500
1991	28,400	102,300
1992	25,300	96,800
1993	23,100	101,100
1994	21,000	83,300
1995 <u>1</u> /	19,000	75,400

1/ Forecast.

Mexico: Asparagus production in 1995 is forecast at 28,500 tons, up from 28,000 tons in 1994. The increase is due to a slight expansion in harvested area and favorable growing conditions.

High production costs, financial constraints, and low producer returns are limiting asparagus production in Mexico. Unless credit conditions and market prices improve, it is unlikely that any significant expansion in asparagus production will take place during the next three to five years.

Over 95 percent of the asparagus crop is grown in the states of Sonora, Baja California, and Guanajuato; the remaining 5 percent comes from the states of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, and Baja California Sur. Most of the asparagus produced in Mexico is green asparagus for the fresh export market.

Mexico produces two asparagus crops per year. The major crop is harvested in Baja California and Sonora from late-December through early-April. A second, smaller crop is harvested from late-June through September in central Mexico.

## MEXICO: ASPARAGUS AREA AND PRODUCTION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area Planted (Hectares)</u>	<u>Area Harvested (Hectares)</u>	<u>Production (Metric tons)</u>
1990	11,445	9,980	43,219
1991	12,022	9,166	37,441
1992	11,500	10,100	32,000
1993	11,600	10,103	32,470
1994	11,000	9,500	28,000
1995 <u>1</u> /	11,000	9,600	28,500

1/ Forecast.



Germany: The production of asparagus in 1994--white and green varieties--is estimated at 27,256 tons, up 8 percent from the February 1995 estimate (WAP 2-95), but down 9 percent from 1993. The downturn in production reflects lower average yields per hectare due to cold weather in May and June 1994 and a reduction in harvested area

resulting from low producer prices in 1992 and 1993. The area and production forecasts for 1995 are not yet available. However, planted area is expected to increase due to strong domestic demand. At 1.5 kilograms, Germany has the highest per capita asparagus consumption rate in the world.

GERMANY: ASPARAGUS AREA AND PRODUCTION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area Planted (Hectares)</u>	<u>Area Harvested (Hectares)</u>	<u>Production (Metric tons)</u>
1990	8,526	6,795	22,099
1991	8,200	6,253	15,481
1992	9,519	7,524	28,392
1993	10,325	8,063	29,794
1994 <u>1/</u>	10,075	8,250	27,256

1/ Estimate.

United Kingdom: Production of asparagus in 1995 is estimated at 1,750 tons, up slightly from the 1994 crop of 1,700. The growing and harvesting season extends from February through June.

Asparagus is grown primarily in Scotland, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Cornwall, and Kent. Green asparagus constitutes the bulk of production in the United Kingdom. However, some growers are now planting purple varieties for fresh use in salads.

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## WORLD UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION

World unmanufactured tobacco production for 1995 is forecast up 11 percent, to 7.24 million tons (farm sales weight basis). The upturn is based on potentially larger crops in China, Zimbabwe, Indonesia, Malawi, and Turkey. However, most major tobacco-producing countries are endeavoring to improve leaf quality rather than boost production. Consequently, it is unlikely that world production will, in the future, exceed the record 8.30 million tons harvested in 1993.

The revised world estimate for 1994 puts tobacco production at 6.52 million tons, the smallest crop since 1987. The production downturn in 1994 was largely due to drought, low producer prices in China, India, Brazil, Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Thailand, and reduced support prices in Turkey which encouraged farmers to plant other crops.

### **NORTH AMERICA**

United States: Tobacco production in the United States for 1995 is forecast at 660,693 tons, down 8 percent from 1994 due to a drop in projected yields from the above-average levels reached in 1994. Flue-cured production is forecast down 5 percent in 1995, to 374,150 tons, despite a 10-percent increase in plantings. Weed and disease problems due to excessive rains are expected to cause a sharp drop in yield. Burley production is forecast down 11 percent, to 247,804 tons, due to a 7-percent cut in plantings and a potential 5-percent decrease in yields.

Canada: Tobacco production for 1995 is forecast at 79,287 tons, up 11 percent from 1994 due to increased plantings and slightly higher yields. Farmers increased 1995 plantings in response to rising domestic demand precipitated by last year's reduction in tobacco taxes.

Mexico: The 1995 tobacco crop is forecast at 45,410 tons, down 33 percent from 1994 mainly because of higher stocks and reduced plantings of flue-cured, burley, and light air-cured tobaccos. However, higher yields and good leaf quality are expected because of

favorable weather in Nayarit, where most of Mexico's tobacco is grown.

Mexico is the world's leading producer of light air-cured tobacco. Production in 1995 is forecast at 11,180 tons, down 27 percent from 1994, but 46 percent above 1993. Despite the downturn forecast for 1995, production of light air-cured tobacco is expected to continue trending upward as demand increasingly shifts from high-priced cigarettes to medium and low-priced grades made predominately from light air-cured tobacco.

Cuba: Tobacco production for 1995 is forecast at 60,000 tons, more than double the storm-damaged 1994 crop. The increase reflects the industry's success in securing foreign financing for the upcoming crop.

### **SOUTH AMERICA**

Argentina: Tobacco production for 1995 is forecast at 79,250 tons, down 3 percent from 1994 and potentially the smallest crop since 1990. Severe hailstorms in the Provinces of Salta and Jujuy damaged over 4,000 tons of flue-cured tobacco and, in Misiones Province, excessive rainfall adversely affected the burley crop. Additionally, high production costs forced growers to cut burley plantings in Tucuman Province.

As in 1994, tobacco prices are being supported with monies from the Special Tobacco Fund (STF) which has a 1995 budget of approximately US\$190 million. Normally, about 50 percent of the remuneration received by growers comes from the Fund. Leaf prices (the buyers' cost plus STF's support) for 1995 are expected to be higher than last year because of the downturn in production, better leaf quality, and stronger export demand.

Brazil: Brazil, the world's fourth largest tobacco producer, is forecast to finish the 1995 season with a tobacco crop totaling 397,000 tons. This represents a 10-percent decline from 1994 and a 20-percent reduction from the December 1994 projection, mainly due to drought in the southern part of the country where approximately 90 percent of the



crop is grown.

Flue-cured, burley, and light air-cured tobaccos are produced in the southern states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and Parana. Because of excessive rains during transplanting in Rio Grande do Sul and dry weather in Santa Catarina and Parana, the combined planted area in these states is off 9 percent from 1994, to 201,000 hectares, and production is down 12 percent, to 350,000 tons. However, leaf quality is above average, with the burley crop reportedly the best in recent years because of excellent handling during the curing process. Generally favorable growing conditions are expected to boost yields 9 percent in Bahia, resulting in a 1995 crop of 47,000 tons of Dark Air and Sun-Cured tobacco for the cigar industry.

### EUROPEAN UNION

The 1995 forecast for tobacco production in the European Union (EU) is 349,349 tons, down marginally from 1994 as farmers in Greece, Italy, and France cut production to avoid exceeding the EU-wide quota. The new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) for tobacco, implemented in 1993, has been a key factor in stabilizing production. The revised CAP introduced smaller production quotas by variety and by individual producers, abolished target and intervention prices, and prohibited premium payments for output exceeding the ceilings fixed by the EU. The new policy's main bonus for tobacco farmers is direct payment of premiums to farmers rather than indirectly through the processors. The EU quota for 1994 was 350,000 tons. The announced quota for 1995 is 350,600 tons, up slightly from last year because Austria, who became a member of the EU in January 1995, was allotted a 600-ton quota.

### EASTERN EUROPE

Poland: Tobacco production recovered to 43,076 tons in 1994 despite severe summer drought. This ended a 2-year downward trend brought about by the ongoing transition to a market economy. The preliminary forecast for 1995 points to another significant rise in production, to 57,700 tons, based on a 12-percent increase in planted area and a return to

normal yield potential.

### FORMER SOVIET UNION

Moldova: Moldova was once one of the major tobacco producers among the Republics of the former Soviet Union (FSU) as well as one of the world's leading producers of oriental tobacco. However, since 1989, the tobacco sector has gradually deteriorated. From 76,956 tons in 1989, production of unmanufactured tobacco will have fallen 49 percent if the 1995 forecast of 39,130 tons is realized. Production of oriental tobacco, which accounts for over 90 percent of the total, has followed the same downward trend, dropping to a projected 35,978 tons in 1995.

In recent years, farmers have increasingly shunned tobacco cultivation because of low or non-existent profit margins, input shortages, rampant inflation, a lack of credit, and reduced demand resulting from the loss of traditional export markets. In most areas, tobacco is being replaced by alternative crops such as vegetables, potatoes, and sunflowers, but there are two notable exceptions--flue-cured and burley tobaccos. Growing demand and higher prices paid by the cigarette industry for these two types have begun to draw some farmers back into tobacco cultivation.

### AFRICA

Malawi: Drought during 1994 adversely affected the tobacco crops in Malawi and Zimbabwe. Malawi's 1994 crop totaled only 99,300 tons, down 26 percent from the record 133,798 tons harvested in 1993. A moderate production increase, to 108,700 tons, is forecast for 1995 because of expected higher yields due to more favorable weather.

Zimbabwe: In Zimbabwe, tobacco production in 1995 is forecast up 13 percent, to 200,343 tons, mainly because of a 12-percent increase in area. Rainfall during the summer growing months (late-1994/early-1995) was below average which is expected to keep 1995 yields from rising much above the drought-reduced levels of 1994. However, if tobacco farmers continue to expand plantings of slow-ripening, high-yielding varieties and practice restraint by waiting until the crop reaches optimal maturity

before harvesting, the resulting higher yields and improved crop quality should insure long-term growth in the industry.

## ASIA

China: Total unmanufactured tobacco production for 1995 is forecast at 3.10 million tons, up 34 percent from last year. The estimate for 1994 has been revised sharply downward, to 2.32 million tons, as drought, reduced plantings, and tighter production controls significantly limited area and output. Production of flue-cured tobacco, which accounts for approximately 90 percent of the total crop, plummeted from 3.00 million tons in 1993 to 1.95 million in 1994. China's 1995 flue-cured crop is forecast at 2.72 million tons based on increased plantings and projected higher yields.

The basic intent of the tobacco production policies being administered by China's State Tobacco Monopoly Administration (STMA) is to stabilize the area under cultivation and limit the production of low-quality tobaccos. The goal is to reduce the excessive inventory of low-grade leaf that has accumulated over the past several years and bring production more in line with annual utilization. The current utilization trend--precipitated by China's rising living standards and expanding consumer incomes--reflects growing demand for high-quality tobacco products.

India: India, the world's third largest tobacco producer, is forecast to produce 527,000 tons in 1995, down 11,000 tons from 1994 due to a reduction in plantings because of low producer prices. India is also the world's fifth largest producer of flue-cured tobacco. The 1995 flue-cured crop is pegged at 103,000 tons, down 18 percent from last year and 35 percent below 1993, mainly due to the Tobacco Board's efforts to reduce production of flue-cured tobacco in the black soil area of Andhra Pradesh, which produces mainly low-quality leaf. Market forces are also responsible for the downward trend as large carry-over stocks continued to depress prices, causing farmers to switch to cotton, pulse, oilseed, or chili pepper production.

The bulk of India's tobacco crop consists of Dark Air/Sun-cured leaf for domestic use. Production in 1995 is forecast up 5 percent, to 400,000 tons, based on higher projected output of bidi tobacco, which accounts for almost 45 percent of the Dark Air/Sun-Cured crop. Bidis are the most popular tobacco product manufactured in India and are especially appealing to villagers and the urban poor because they cost significantly less than cigarettes.

## MIDDLE EAST

Turkey: The 1995 tobacco crop in Turkey, the world's largest producer of oriental tobacco, is forecast at 220,000 tons, up 4 percent from 1994, but 35 percent below the record 1993 crop. Overproduction of oriental tobacco--nearly all the tobacco grown in Turkey--has become a costly problem for the Government as burdensome stocks boost carrying costs and consume warehouse space. Consequently, the Government now strictly controls production via regional quotas. Dry weather in 1994 kept production below the 220,000-ton quota level. However, for the first 6 months of 1995, seasonal growing conditions have been favorable, so it is likely that the entire 220,000-ton quota will be filled.

Although the Government is endeavoring to limit production of oriental tobacco, it strongly encourages output of high-quality oriental leaf as well as a shift in production to varieties not widely produced in Turkey, particularly flue-cured and burley tobaccos. With flue-cured production forecast up 10 percent in 1995 and burley output forecast up 25 percent, there has been some progress toward the government's goal. However, the low prices growers currently receive because their flue-cured and burley crops are of such poor quality, coupled with the high initial investment costs associated with producing these types of tobacco, will likely limit production of both types in the short term. Currently, farmers seem content with the higher returns earned from alternative crops, such as potatoes and sugarbeets.

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TABLE 21

**TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO  
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS**

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1993	1994	1995 1/	1993	1994	1995 1/
	-----Hectares-----			-----Metric tons-----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	31,346	28,400	30,600	86,094	71,500	79,287
Mexico	37,240	30,297	20,890	71,420	68,200	45,410
United States	302,525	271,617	277,563	731,914	717,954	660,693
Total	371,111	330,314	329,053	889,428	857,654	785,390
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	76,000	51,300	53,500	112,300	81,750	79,250
Bolivia	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Brazil	349,000	271,000	254,000	608,000	442,000	397,000
Chile	6,075	5,095	3,852	19,647	16,056	12,058
Colombia	25,911	17,394	17,905	40,291	26,925	28,178
Ecuador	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,850	3,850	3,850
Paraguay	5,000	5,100	5,200	4,500	6,050	9,100
Peru	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,100	3,100	3,100
Uruguay	800	800	800	1,400	1,400	1,400
Venezuela	9,908	9,453	9,000	14,800	11,500	18,514
Total	478,244	365,692	349,807	809,138	593,881	553,700
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	1,072	1,072	1,072	2,180	2,180	2,180
El Salvador	561	561	561	1,038	1,038	1,038
Guatemala	9,681	7,105	5,223	19,788	14,192	10,311
Honduras	5,157	5,157	5,157	9,177	9,177	9,177
Nicaragua	2,240	2,240	2,240	4,550	4,550	4,550
Panama	1,094	1,094	1,094	2,188	2,188	2,188
Total	19,805	17,229	15,347	38,921	33,325	29,444
CARIBBEAN						
Cuba	50,000	50,000	50,000	15,000	22,000	60,000
Dominican Republic	18,930	15,940	17,700	18,367	21,365	22,060
Jamaica	1,175	1,175	1,175	2,339	2,339	2,339
Total	70,105	67,115	68,875	35,706	45,704	84,399
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium-Luxembourg	400	400	400	1,497	1,448	1,448
France	10,839	10,297	10,250	25,800	27,419	25,000
Germany	3,794	4,063	3,725	8,824	7,742	8,000
Greece	82,000	79,400	78,350	148,000	135,400	134,375
Italy	61,878	59,800	58,500	135,698	134,000	132,000
Portugal	1,966	2,595	2,909	2,913	5,446	6,226
Spain	17,603	16,050	16,200	41,600	42,283	42,300
Total	178,480	172,605	170,334	364,332	353,738	349,349
EASTERN EUROPE						
Albania	24,000	24,000	24,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Bulgaria	38,885	26,774	23,000	49,697	34,812	29,690
Czech Rep & Slovakia	2,800	2,800	2,800	4,949	4,949	4,949
Hungary	8,000	9,000	9,000	8,668	9,386	15,981
Poland	18,493	25,053	28,000	36,100	43,076	57,700
Romania	9,367	11,400	11,000	11,400	15,600	15,000
Serbia & Montenegro	12,200	10,000	10,000	13,764	12,543	11,988
Total	113,745	109,027	107,800	139,578	135,366	150,308

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE



TABLE 21 (Continued)

**TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO  
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS**

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1993	1994	1995 1/	1993	1994	1995 1/
	-----Hectares-----			-----Metric tons-----		
<b>FSU-12</b>						
Armenia	4,304	4,304	4,304	1,100	1,100	1,100
Azerbaijan	17,200	17,200	17,200	42,000	36,000	36,000
Belarus	1,076	1,076	1,076	2,606	2,606	2,606
Georgia	5,380	5,380	5,380	8,800	8,800	8,800
Kazakhstan	2,152	2,152	2,152	2,100	2,100	2,100
Kyrgyzstan	21,000	21,000	21,000	55,550	55,550	55,550
Moldova	31,200	28,419	26,973	50,977	42,554	39,130
Russia	4,090	2,400	3,000	3,510	1,935	2,400
Tajikistan	3,228	3,228	3,228	10,593	10,593	10,593
Turkmenistan	1,076	1,076	1,076	2,570	2,570	2,570
Ukraine	5,380	5,380	5,380	12,311	8,000	8,000
Uzbekistan	11,836	11,836	11,836	18,810	18,810	18,810
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,922</b>	<b>103,451</b>	<b>102,605</b>	<b>210,927</b>	<b>190,618</b>	<b>187,659</b>
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>						
Algeria	2,700	2,700	2,700	8,951	5,598	5,300
Libya	900	900	900	1,450	1,450	1,450
Morocco	3,829	3,143	3,500	4,238	3,546	3,962
Tunisia	7,000	6,700	6,700	6,000	6,555	6,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,429</b>	<b>13,443</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>20,639</b>	<b>17,149</b>	<b>17,212</b>
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>						
Angola	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,900	3,900	3,900
Burundi	2,000	2,000	705	1,600	1,600	705
Cameroon	3,400	3,400	3,400	5,500	5,500	5,500
Central Africa Rep.	750	750	750	650	650	650
Congo	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,800	1,800	1,800
Cote d'Ivoire	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,150	2,500	2,600
Ethiopia	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,500	3,500	3,500
Ghana	3,950	3,950	3,950	1,500	1,500	1,500
Kenya	8,805	8,805	8,805	9,910	9,910	9,910
Madagascar	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,500	5,500	5,500
Malawi	129,800	113,000	107,225	133,798	99,300	108,700
Mozambique	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,900	2,900	2,900
Niger	1,000	1,000	1,000	930	930	930
Nigeria	7,300	7,300	7,300	9,223	9,223	9,223
Reunion	200	200	200	200	200	200
South Africa	24,101	15,962	12,675	32,265	28,316	22,853
Swaziland	200	200	200	200	200	200
Tanzania	34,739	30,293	33,900	24,700	21,787	25,080
Togo	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Uganda	7,525	6,323	7,525	7,198	5,880	7,198
Zaire	3,700	3,700	3,700	4,110	4,110	4,110
Zambia	4,882	4,882	4,882	6,000	6,000	6,000
Zimbabwe	92,952	73,490	82,330	235,286	177,818	200,343
<b>Total</b>	<b>358,854</b>	<b>308,805</b>	<b>312,097</b>	<b>494,820</b>	<b>395,024</b>	<b>425,302</b>

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE



TABLE 21 (Continued)

**TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO  
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS**

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1993	1994	1995 1/	1993	1994	1995 1/
	-----Hectares-----			-----Metric tons-----		
ASIA						
Bangladesh	64,000	52,000	52,000	75,000	60,000	60,000
Burma	21,700	22,000	22,000	17,000	18,000	18,000
Cambodia	9,000	9,000	9,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
China	2,089,000	1,414,000	1,850,000	3,451,000	2,320,000	3,100,000
India	417,700	403,000	389,500	580,600	528,000	517,000
Indonesia	207,500	209,450	212,500	152,800	160,000	169,800
Japan	27,348	26,659	27,054	67,430	79,503	75,000
Korea, North	37,000	37,000	37,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
Korea, South	36,588	36,059	32,000	106,493	98,598	83,600
Laos	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Malaysia	12,928	10,619	12,450	10,480	6,596	10,000
Pakistan	59,455	57,792	57,400	105,966	106,837	106,482
Philippines	62,605	39,000	39,100	102,457	56,046	56,000
Sri Lanka	12,165	12,165	12,165	9,000	9,000	9,000
Taiwan	7,845	7,058	5,140	18,107	18,974	13,878
Thailand	75,500	45,200	39,900	104,000	59,000	55,500
Vietnam	36,000	36,000	36,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Total	3,180,334	2,421,002	2,837,209	4,886,333	3,606,554	4,360,260
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	18,000	18,000	18,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Iraq	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,180	2,180	2,180
Jordan	1,850	1,850	1,850	2,200	2,200	2,200
Lebanon	3,750	3,750	3,750	5,000	5,000	5,000
Oman	1,800	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000
Syria	11,643	12,031	14,505	14,200	14,306	17,208
Turkey	342,226	250,044	238,200	338,068	212,550	220,000
United Arab Em.	350	350	350	2,000	2,000	2,000
Yemen	3,300	3,300	3,300	5,720	5,720	5,720
Total	384,919	293,125	283,755	396,368	270,956	281,308
OCEANIA						
Australia	4,536	3,000	3,300	12,450	8,100	7,620
New Zealand	600	600	600	1,550	1,550	1,550
Total	5,136	3,600	3,900	14,000	9,650	9,170
OTHER 3/	4,584	4,581	4,561	5,879	5,720	5,778
WORLD	5,287,668	4,209,989	4,599,143	8,306,069	6,515,339	7,239,279

1/ Forecast.

2/ FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former USSR.

3/ Includes Guyana, Haiti, Trinidad &amp; Tobago, Benin, Mauritius, Mali, Sierra Leone, St. Vincent, Cyprus, Solomon Islands, Israel, Switzerland, Austria, Chad, and Liberia.

TABLE 22

**FLUE-CURED TOBACCO**  
**AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS**

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1993	1994	1995 1/	1993	1994	1995 1/
	-----Hectares-----			-----Metric tons-----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	30,801	27,500	29,800	84,233	70,000	77,778
Mexico	7,200	7,900	3,150	15,230	18,760	7,090
United States	161,918	145,490	159,850	402,299	394,580	374,150
Total	199,919	180,890	192,800	501,762	483,340	459,018
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	38,000	25,400	26,500	64,200	41,750	43,100
Brazil	202,000	167,000	159,000	428,000	315,000	290,000
Chile	1,759	1,674	1,355	5,045	4,550	3,689
Colombia	2,230	1,860	1,840	4,043	3,360	3,397
Ecuador	650	650	650	1,575	1,575	1,575
Peru	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,820	1,820	1,820
Uruguay	665	665	665	1,250	1,250	1,250
Venezuela	6,058	5,861	5,580	8,800	6,900	10,600
Total	252,562	204,310	196,790	514,733	376,205	355,431
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	283	283	283	600	600	600
El Salvador	366	366	366	670	670	670
Guatemala	700	700	713	1,288	1,000	1,066
Honduras	1,042	1,042	1,042	2,030	2,030	2,030
Nicaragua	500	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	2,891	2,891	2,904	5,588	5,300	5,366
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	1,450	1,440	1,500	2,842	2,995	2,900
Jamaica	547	547	547	1,212	1,212	1,212
Total	1,997	1,987	2,047	4,054	4,207	4,112
EUROPEAN UNION						
France	3,860	3,733	3,700	7,973	8,414	7,770
Germany	1,048	1,392	1,293	1,777	2,000	2,150
Greece	19,000	17,500	17,000	43,000	37,500	37,000
Italy	23,026	23,000	23,000	47,167	48,500	48,500
Portugal	1,634	2,253	2,478	1,917	4,360	4,995
Spain	12,410	12,000	12,000	27,000	28,954	29,000
Total	60,978	59,878	59,471	128,834	129,728	129,415
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	5,770	4,390	5,500	7,530	6,309	7,700
Czech Rep & Slovakia	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,709	3,709	3,709
Hungary	3,600	4,200	4,200	2,358	2,863	4,791
Poland	7,150	9,800	12,000	12,800	15,300	23,000
Romania	2,900	3,900	3,700	3,150	5,400	5,100
Serbia & Montenegro	3,000	2,500	2,800	3,330	3,219	3,330
Total	24,420	26,790	30,200	32,877	36,800	47,630

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE



TABLE 22 (Continued)

**FLUE-CURED TOBACCO**  
**AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS**

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1993	1994	1995 1/	1993	1994	1995 1/
	-----Hectares-----			-----Metric tons-----		
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,750	1,750	1,750
Ghana	3,230	3,230	3,230	1,120	1,120	1,120
Kenya	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,920	5,920	5,920
Madagascar	750	750	750	1,200	1,200	1,200
Malawi	18,700	17,000	16,500	25,494	22,000	22,500
Mozambique	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,350	1,350	1,350
Nigeria	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,752	1,752	1,752
South Africa	20,176	12,127	9,757	27,150	22,000	19,255
Tanzania	29,577	24,650	25,400	21,000	18,170	20,000
Uganda	5,375	4,517	5,375	5,145	4,200	5,145
Zaire	880	880	880	1,400	1,400	1,400
Zambia	4,082	4,082	4,082	5,000	5,000	5,000
Zimbabwe	82,702	67,416	76,000	218,370	169,219	192,000
Total	178,042	147,222	154,544	319,851	258,281	281,592
ASIA						
Bangladesh	21,000	17,330	17,330	25,000	20,000	20,000
Burma	3,644	4,049	4,049	1,836	2,462	2,462
Cambodia	2,600	2,600	2,600	1,200	1,200	1,200
China	1,835,000	1,200,000	1,630,000	3,007,000	1,950,000	2,715,000
India	140,706	123,000	108,000	158,860	125,000	103,000
Indonesia	58,000	58,300	60,700	39,500	40,800	42,000
Japan	18,385	17,910	18,170	42,001	51,525	48,000
Korea, North	15,100	15,100	15,100	18,400	18,400	18,400
Korea, South	23,333	23,390	21,800	62,900	58,095	51,000
Laos	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,025	1,025	1,025
Malaysia	12,355	10,219	12,000	9,942	6,172	9,500
Pakistan	26,825	25,917	25,900	54,106	58,961	58,275
Philippines	35,400	23,000	27,000	53,343	32,655	38,000
Sri Lanka	6,117	6,117	6,117	4,909	4,909	4,909
Taiwan	7,845	7,058	5,140	18,107	18,974	13,878
Thailand	38,500	20,000	16,000	50,000	24,000	20,000
Vietnam	13,500	13,500	13,500	11,200	11,200	11,200
Total	2,259,460	1,568,640	1,984,556	3,559,329	2,425,378	3,157,849
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	2,750	2,750	2,750	5,300	5,300	5,300
Jordan	1,850	1,850	1,850	2,200	2,200	2,200
Syria	1,662	1,855	2,875	3,800	5,132	5,750
Turkey	2,000	2,500	2,800	4,212	5,000	5,500
Yemen	3,300	3,300	3,300	5,720	5,720	5,720
Total	11,562	12,255	13,575	21,232	23,352	24,470
OCEANIA						
Australia	4,536	3,000	3,300	12,450	8,100	7,620
New Zealand	583	583	583	1,520	1,520	1,520
Total	5,119	3,583	3,883	13,970	9,620	9,140
OTHER 2/	2,969	3,185	3,261	4,018	4,349	4,455
WORLD	2,999,919	2,211,631	2,644,031	5,106,248	3,756,560	4,478,478

1/ Forecast.

2/ Includes Guyana, Haiti, Trinidad &amp; Tobago, Benin, Mauritius, Reunion, Mali, Sierra Leone, Morocco, Switzerland, and Cyprus.



TABLE 23

**BURLEY TOBACCO**  
**AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS**

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1993	1994	1995 1/	1993	1994	1995 1/
	-----Hectares-----			-----Metric tons-----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	23,590	14,497	11,620	45,790	32,270	25,640
United States	121,287	107,770	100,486	286,500	277,779	247,804
Total	144,877	122,267	112,106	332,290	310,049	273,444
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	30,500	18,800	17,600	42,600	31,850	22,900
Brazil	71,000	50,000	39,000	135,000	80,000	55,000
Chile	4,065	3,170	2,246	13,857	10,761	7,624
Colombia	2,637	2,080	2,000	3,988	3,341	3,205
Ecuador	700	700	700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Peru	400	400	400	380	380	380
Uruguay	65	65	65	50	50	50
Venezuela	3,850	3,592	3,420	6,000	4,600	7,914
Total	113,217	78,807	65,431	203,575	132,682	98,773
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	148	148	148	325	325	325
El Salvador	195	195	195	368	368	368
Guatemala	8,981	6,405	4,510	18,500	13,192	9,245
Honduras	3,425	3,425	3,425	5,751	5,751	5,751
Nicaragua	1,150	1,150	1,150	2,300	2,300	2,300
Panama	1,094	1,094	1,094	2,188	2,188	2,188
Total	14,993	12,417	10,522	29,432	24,124	20,177
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	980	1,000	1,000	2,125	2,170	2,160
EUROPEAN UNION						
France	2,568	2,440	2,350	6,077	6,836	5,800
Germany	1,541	1,427	1,188	3,767	2,985	2,850
Greece	4,000	3,900	3,850	13,000	12,600	12,375
Italy	15,076	15,000	15,000	46,109	46,000	46,000
Portugal	332	342	431	996	1,086	1,231
Spain	4,973	3,850	4,000	14,000	12,729	12,700
Total	28,490	26,959	26,819	83,949	82,236	80,956
OTHER W. EUROPE						
Switzerland	665	657	652	1,380	1,250	1,380
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	1,400	1,105	1,200	2,050	1,726	1,860
Czech Rep & Slovakia	800	800	800	1,240	1,240	1,240
Poland	4,650	5,800	6,000	8,300	8,800	11,000
Romania	2,250	3,100	3,000	2,640	3,800	3,700
Serbia & Montenegro	2,800	2,100	1,800	3,219	2,775	2,442
Total	11,900	12,905	12,800	17,449	18,341	20,242

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE



TABLE 23 (Continued)

**BURLEY TOBACCO**  
**AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS**

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1993	1994	1995 1/	1993	1994	1995 1/
	-----Hectares-----			-----Metric tons-----		
NORTH AFRICA						
Libya	360	360	360	859	859	859
Morocco	3,770	2,989	3,360	4,037	3,079	3,500
Tunisia	7,000	6,700	6,700	6,000	6,555	6,500
Total	11,130	10,049	10,420	10,896	10,493	10,859
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	250	250	250	200	200	200
Kenya	250	250	250	278	278	278
Madagascar	2,150	2,150	2,150	1,545	1,545	1,545
Malawi	100,000	80,000	67,000	103,232	70,000	75,000
Mozambique	950	950	950	1,150	1,150	1,150
Zaire	650	650	650	660	660	660
Zambia	800	800	800	1,000	1,000	1,000
Zimbabwe	9,945	5,894	6,200	16,794	8,553	8,300
Total	114,995	90,944	78,250	124,859	83,386	88,133
ASIA						
Bangladesh	1,740	1,740	1,740	2,000	2,000	2,000
China	56,000	58,000	60,000	72,000	75,000	78,000
India	15,500	13,000	7,000	15,000	13,000	7,000
Japan	8,077	8,000	8,140	23,438	25,902	25,000
Korea, South	13,255	12,669	10,200	43,593	40,503	32,600
Malaysia	573	400	450	538	424	500
Pakistan	660	525	500	1,120	1,166	1,125
Philippines	15,450	7,000	5,500	34,076	12,829	10,000
Sri Lanka	843	843	843	1,347	1,347	1,347
Thailand	14,000	9,600	8,400	35,000	23,000	21,000
Total	126,098	111,777	102,773	228,112	195,171	178,572
MIDDLE EAST						
Syria	974	1,117	1,220	3,300	3,673	2,440
Turkey	200	300	400	400	800	1,000
Total	1,174	1,417	1,620	3,700	4,473	3,440
OTHER 2/	3,324	2,899	3,113	3,488	3,159	3,367
WORLD	571,843	472,098	425,506	1,041,255	867,534	781,503

1/ Forecast.

2/ Includes Haiti, Austria, Ghana, Swaziland, Tanzania, New Zealand, and Uganda.



TABLE 24

**DARK AIR/SUN-CURED TOBACCO**  
**AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS**

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1993	1994	1995 1/	1993	1994	1995 1/
	-----Hectares-----			-----Metric tons-----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	350	400	400	700	800	800
United States	1,979	1,898	1,630	5,093	5,351	4,037
Total	2,329	2,298	2,030	5,793	6,151	4,837
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	7,500	6,600	8,700	5,500	7,250	12,200
Bolivia	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Brazil	68,000	48,000	50,000	33,000	36,000	42,000
Chile	111	111	111	500	500	500
Colombia	20,174	12,804	13,325	30,950	19,240	20,451
Ecuador	325	325	325	450	450	450
Paraguay	5,000	5,100	5,200	4,500	6,050	9,100
Peru	800	800	800	800	800	800
Total	103,160	74,990	79,711	76,950	71,540	86,751
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	16,500	13,500	15,200	13,400	16,200	17,000
European Union						
France	4,411	4,124	4,200	11,750	12,169	11,430
Germany	1,205	1,244	1,244	3,280	2,757	3,000
Italy	11,035	10,000	9,700	20,536	19,000	18,500
Total	16,651	15,368	15,144	35,566	33,926	32,930
EASTERN EUROPE						
Albania	24,000	24,000	24,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Hungary	4,400	4,800	4,800	6,310	6,523	11,190
Poland	4,293	6,200	6,700	8,500	11,000	15,000
Romania	2,400	2,400	2,300	3,300	3,600	3,500
Total	35,093	37,400	37,800	33,110	36,123	44,690
NORTH AFRICA						
Algeria	2,651	2,572	2,400	8,813	5,215	4,300
Libya	300	300	300	533	533	533
Morocco	21	108	108	82	191	191
Total	2,972	2,980	2,808	9,428	5,939	5,024
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	500	500	500	500	500	500
Burundi	2,000	2,000	705	1,600	1,600	705
Congo	2,200	2,200	2,200	750	750	750
Cote d'Ivoire	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,150	2,500	2,600
Madagascar	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,300	1,300
Malawi	1,300	2,400	3,125	350	600	1,000
Mali	333	333	333	183	183	183
Mozambique	400	400	400	230	230	230
Nigeria	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,070	1,070	1,070
South Africa	2,636	2,672	1,789	4,423	5,467	2,858
Swaziland	100	100	100	100	100	100
Togo	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Zaire	450	450	450	532	532	532
Total	24,119	25,255	23,802	14,188	15,832	12,828
ASIA						
Bangladesh	41,260	32,930	32,930	48,000	38,000	38,000
Burma	18,056	17,951	17,951	15,164	15,538	15,538
Cambodia	6,400	6,400	6,400	3,800	3,800	3,800
China	190,000	147,700	151,500	362,400	285,040	296,800
India	256,194	260,000	270,000	397,740	380,000	400,000
Indonesia	132,000	133,500	136,000	92,300	100,000	109,000
Korea, North	15,100	15,100	15,100	18,400	18,400	18,400
Laos	2,850	2,850	2,850	1,975	1,975	1,975
Pakistan	20,000	20,000	20,000	24,400	24,400	24,400
Sri Lanka	1,726	1,726	1,726	1,654	1,654	1,654
Vietnam	22,500	22,500	22,500	20,800	20,800	20,800
Total	706,086	660,657	676,957	986,633	889,607	930,367
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	4,780	4,780	4,780	7,200	7,200	7,200
Oman	1,800	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000
United Arab Em.	350	350	350	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total	6,930	6,930	6,930	11,200	11,200	11,200
OTHER 2/	1,111	1,111	1,111	2,248	2,199	2,199
WORLD	914,951	840,489	861,493	1,188,516	1,088,717	1,147,826

1/ Forecast.

2/ Includes Solomon Islands, Uruguay, Haiti, Ghana, St Vincent, Benin, and Turkey.

July 1995

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA



TABLE 25

**ORIENTAL TOBACCO**  
**AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS**

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1993	1994	1995 1/	1993	1994	1995 1/
	-----Hectares-----			-----Metric tons-----		
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>						
Chile	140	140	140	245	245	245
<b>CENTRAL AMERICA</b>						
Honduras	42	42	42	36	36	36
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>						
Greece	59,000	58,000	57,500	92,000	85,300	85,000
Italy	8,737	8,000	7,300	13,346	12,000	11,000
Total	67,737	66,000	64,800	105,346	97,300	96,000
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>						
Bulgaria	31,715	21,279	16,300	40,117	26,777	20,130
Romania	1,817	2,000	2,000	2,310	2,800	2,700
Serbia & Montenegro	6,400	5,400	5,400	7,215	6,549	6,216
Total	39,932	28,679	23,700	49,642	36,126	29,046
<b>FSU-12</b>						
Armenia	4,304	4,304	4,304	1,100	1,100	1,100
Azerbaijan	17,200	17,200	17,200	42,000	36,000	36,000
Belarus	1,076	1,076	1,076	2,606	2,606	2,606
Georgia	5,380	5,380	5,380	8,800	8,800	8,800
Kazakhstan	2,152	2,152	2,152	2,100	2,100	2,100
Kyrgyzstan	21,000	21,000	21,000	55,550	55,550	55,550
Moldova	29,242	26,220	24,666	48,260	39,565	35,978
Russia	4,090	2,400	3,000	3,510	1,935	2,400
Tajikistan	3,228	3,228	3,228	10,593	10,593	10,593
Turkmenistan	1,076	1,076	1,076	2,570	2,570	2,570
Ukraine	5,380	5,380	5,380	12,311	8,000	8,000
Uzbekistan	11,836	11,836	11,836	18,810	18,810	18,810
Total	105,964	101,252	100,298	208,210	187,629	184,507
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>						
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,750	1,750	1,750
Malawi	1,300	1,600	1,600	550	700	700
South Africa	1,289	1,163	1,129	692	849	740
Zimbabwe	305	180	130	122	46	43
Total	4,394	4,443	4,359	3,114	3,345	3,233
<b>ASIA</b>						
China	8,000	8,300	8,500	9,600	9,960	10,200
Pakistan	10,163	9,450	9,200	18,500	15,910	16,652
Thailand	15,000	11,600	12,500	15,000	10,000	13,000
Total	33,163	29,350	30,200	43,100	35,870	39,852
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>						
Iran	10,470	10,470	10,470	12,500	12,500	12,500
Iraq	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,180	2,180	2,180
Lebanon	3,750	3,750	3,750	5,000	5,000	5,000
Syria	8,685	8,758	10,110	6,750	5,059	8,748
Turkey	340,026	247,244	235,000	333,456	206,750	213,500
Total	364,931	272,222	261,330	359,886	231,489	241,928
<b>OTHER 2/</b>	257	257	257	69	69	69
<b>WORLD</b>	616,560	502,385	485,126	769,648	592,109	594,916

1/ Forecast.

2/ Includes Cyprus and Libya.



TABLE 26

**DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO, CIGAR  
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS**

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1992	1993	1994 1/	1992	1993	1994
	-----Hectares-----			-----Metric tons-----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	195	500	400	1,161	700	709
Mexico	1,670	710	350	1,870	910	650
United States	5,342	4,245	3,946	10,887	9,353	8,437
Total	7,207	5,455	4,696	13,918	10,963	9,796
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	4,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	5,000
Ecuador	125	125	125	125	125	125
Total	4,125	3,125	3,125	5,125	6,125	5,125
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Honduras	500	500	500	1,240	1,240	1,240
Nicaragua	450	450	450	950	950	950
Total	950	950	950	2,190	2,190	2,190
CARIBBEAN						
Cuba	50,000	50,000	50,000	15,000	22,000	60,000
Jamaica	628	628	628	1,127	1,127	1,127
Total	50,628	50,628	50,628	16,127	23,127	61,127
EUROPEAN UNION						
Spain	220	200	200	600	600	600
Total	220	200	200	600	600	600
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Cameroon	2,590	2,590	2,590	4,900	4,900	4,900
Cent. Afr. Rep.	750	750	750	650	650	650
Total	3,340	3,340	3,340	5,550	5,550	5,550
ASIA						
Indonesia	17,500	17,650	15,800	21,000	19,200	18,800
Philippines	11,755	9,000	6,600	15,038	10,562	8,000
Thailand	8,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	1,500
Total	37,255	30,650	25,400	40,038	31,762	28,300
OTHER 2/	334	334	334	372	372	372
WORLD	104,059	94,682	88,673	83,920	80,689	113,060

1/ Forecast.

2/ Includes Costa Rica, St. Vincent, and Chad.



TABLE 27

**LIGHT AIR-CURED TOBACCO  
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS**

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1993	1994	1995 1/	1993	1994	1995 1/
	-----Hectares-----			-----Metric tons-----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	3,980	6,390	4,970	7,680	15,410	11,180
United States	5,261	4,897	4,816	8,575	8,968	8,439
Total	9,241	11,287	9,786	16,255	24,378	19,619
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	0	500	700	0	900	1,050
Brazil	4,000	3,000	3,000	7,000	5,000	5,000
Colombia	870	650	740	1,310	984	1,125
Peru	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	4,970	4,250	4,540	8,410	6,984	7,275
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	542	542	542	1125	1125	1125
Honduras	148	148	148	120	120	120
Nicaragua	140	140	140	300	300	300
Total	830	830	830	1,545	1,545	1,545
EUROPEAN UNION						
Italy	1,077	1,000	1,000	1,871	2,000	2,000
Total	1,077	1,000	1,000	1,871	2,000	2,000
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Cameroon	810	810	810	600	600	600
Congo	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,050	1,050	1,050
Madagascar	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,455	1,455	1,455
Niger	1,000	1,000	1,000	930	930	930
Nigeria	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,401	6,401	6,401
Reunion	100	100	100	100	100	100
Zaire	370	370	370	532	532	532
Total	11,080	11,080	11,080	11,068	11,068	11,068
ASIA						
India	5,300	7,000	4,500	9,000	10,000	7,000
Japan	886	749	744	1,991	2,076	2,000
Korea, North	6,800	6,800	6,800	9,200	9,200	9,200
Pakistan	1,807	1,900	1,800	7,840	6,400	6,030
Sri Lanka	3,479	3,479	3,479	1,090	1,090	1,090
Total	18,272	19,928	17,323	29,121	28,766	25,320
MIDDLE EAST						
Syria	322	301	300	350	442	270
OTHER 2/						
	131	210	382	252	497	1114
WORLD	45,923	48,886	45,241	68,872	75,680	68,211

1/ Forecast.

2/ Includes Mauritius.

TABLE 28

**DARK FIRE—CURED TOBACCO  
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS**

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1993	1994	1995 1/	1993	1994	1995 1/
	-----Hectares-----			-----Metric tons-----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	800	800	800	850	850	850
United States	6,738	7,317	6,835	18,560	21,923	17,826
Total	7,538	8,117	7,635	19,410	22,773	18,676
European Union						
Italy	2,927	2,800	2,500	6,669	6,500	6,000
EASTERN EUROPE						
Poland	2,400	3,253	3,300	6,500	7,976	8,700
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Benin	66	66	66	133	133	133
Ghana	190	190	190	100	100	100
Kenya	3,055	3,055	3,055	3,712	3,712	3,712
Malawi	8,500	12,000	19,000	4,172	6,000	9,500
Mali	333	333	333	183	183	183
Tanzania	4,810	5,563	8,400	3,450	3,560	5,000
Togo	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Zaire	1,350	1,350	1,350	986	986	986
Total	20,304	24,557	34,394	13,736	15,674	20,614
OTHER 2/	1244	1091	1244	1295	1127	1295
WORLD	34,413	39,818	49,073	47,610	54,050	55,285

1/ Forecast.

2/ Includes Liberia, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, and Uganda.



USDA Foreign Agricultural Service personnel traveled through the major northern sorghum-growing areas in Mexico in June 1995. The purpose of the trip was to assess the impact of the drought on 1994/95 sorghum and corn production and to understand the implications of the water shortage on 1995/96 planting decisions. The drought in northern Mexico has extended throughout the northern states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas. The drought was observed to be severe in the major sorghum-producing states of Chihuahua and Tamaulipas, where rainfall has been between 25 and 50 percent of normal for the first five months of 1995.

Mexico's sorghum production for 1994/95 is estimated at 3.0 million metric tons, virtually unchanged from 1993/94 when area fell sharply in response to favorable corn prices. For 1995/96, sorghum output is estimated at 4.4 million tons. The current drought, which began during the summer of 1994, reduced the 1994/95 sorghum crop, but is likely to result in a significant increase in sorghum plantings for the 1995/96 harvest as growers shift away from the less drought-resistant corn crop.

Corn production for 1994/95 is estimated at 18.2 million tons, down from the 19.1 million-ton 1993/94 crop. Corn output for 1995/96 is estimated at 18.0 million tons, down from the previous year due to smaller area. Corn has suffered less from the drought because a lower percentage of national production is in the drought-affected northern areas. Some corn area will be planted to sorghum, especially in irrigated areas because of the shortage of water: sorghum typically receives two supplemental irrigations compared to the three needed for corn.

Water levels are very low for Falcon, Amistad, and M.R. Gomez reservoirs. These three dams provide all the irrigation water and drinking water from Nuevo Laredo to Matamoros. No ground water is used for irrigation or human needs because it is too saline. Falcon and Amistad are international dams. Reservoir levels have been declining since 1991, and the rate of decline has increased greatly since summer of 1994. The failure of the rainy season in the mountains in southwest

Chihuahua during the summer of 1994 has helped to decrease reservoir levels in the three dams that Tamaulipas relies on. Water for irrigation was stopped by the Mexican government for northern Tamaulipas in April 1995, the first time in 50 years, to conserve water for human needs.

The drought has been severe on agriculture, in part due to inefficient conservation practices. For example, irrigation ditches are not lined with cement. According to local contacts, water loss from these ditches is as much as 45 percent. There has been increased interest since the beginning of the drought on the part of Mexican farmers in no-till agriculture to conserve water.

Tamaulipas produces the majority of Mexico's winter sorghum, and accounts for around 40 percent of national production. For the winter sorghum crop (planted in February and harvested in June), the losses have been severe. Over 50 percent of the crop (320,000 hectares) was not planted because of poor soil moisture conditions and low irrigation levels. Sorghum production in Tamaulipas is 23 percent irrigated and the rest is non-irrigated or dryland. Over 90 percent of the state's production is concentrated in the four northern districts of Tamaulipas. Farmers told the USDA analysts that they planted dryland sorghum expecting rains, which have been scarce. In Tamaulipas, it rained once in April, once in May, and twice in June. Some farmers did not have crop emergence and, as a result, did not receive PROCAMPO payments. PROCAMPO provides direct income support to the Mexican farmer.

Responding to record peso prices for sorghum (NP 650/MT; \$2.66/bushel), and to compensate for income lost from the failed fall/winter crop, producers told the USDA team that they intend to plant more summer sorghum, perhaps increasing to 300,000 hectares in Tamaulipas. Summer sorghum is at risk because of insects, possible heavy rains and strong winds in hurricane season, and a chance of early frost. Winter sorghum output is mainly limited by the availability of water.

Corn is another major crop in this area.

Traditionally, there are 200,000 hectares planted to winter corn in northern Tamaulipas. All of this production is irrigated. Because of the drought, output is expected to fall by 70 percent in northern Tamaulipas. The states's share of national corn production is forecast at 6 percent, down from over 7 percent last year.

According to the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture (SAGAR), there are two meteorological conditions which could alleviate drought conditions in Tamaulipas in the coming

months. One possibility would be an ample summer rainy season throughout the north, particularly in the Sierra Madre at the headwaters of the Rio Conchos, which makes Mexico's main contribution to the flow of the Rio Bravo/Rio Grande. The other possibility is to have a strong hurricane season (June through October). If the drought continues into 1996, the impact on agriculture will worsen, and there could be a lack of water for human needs in northern Mexico.

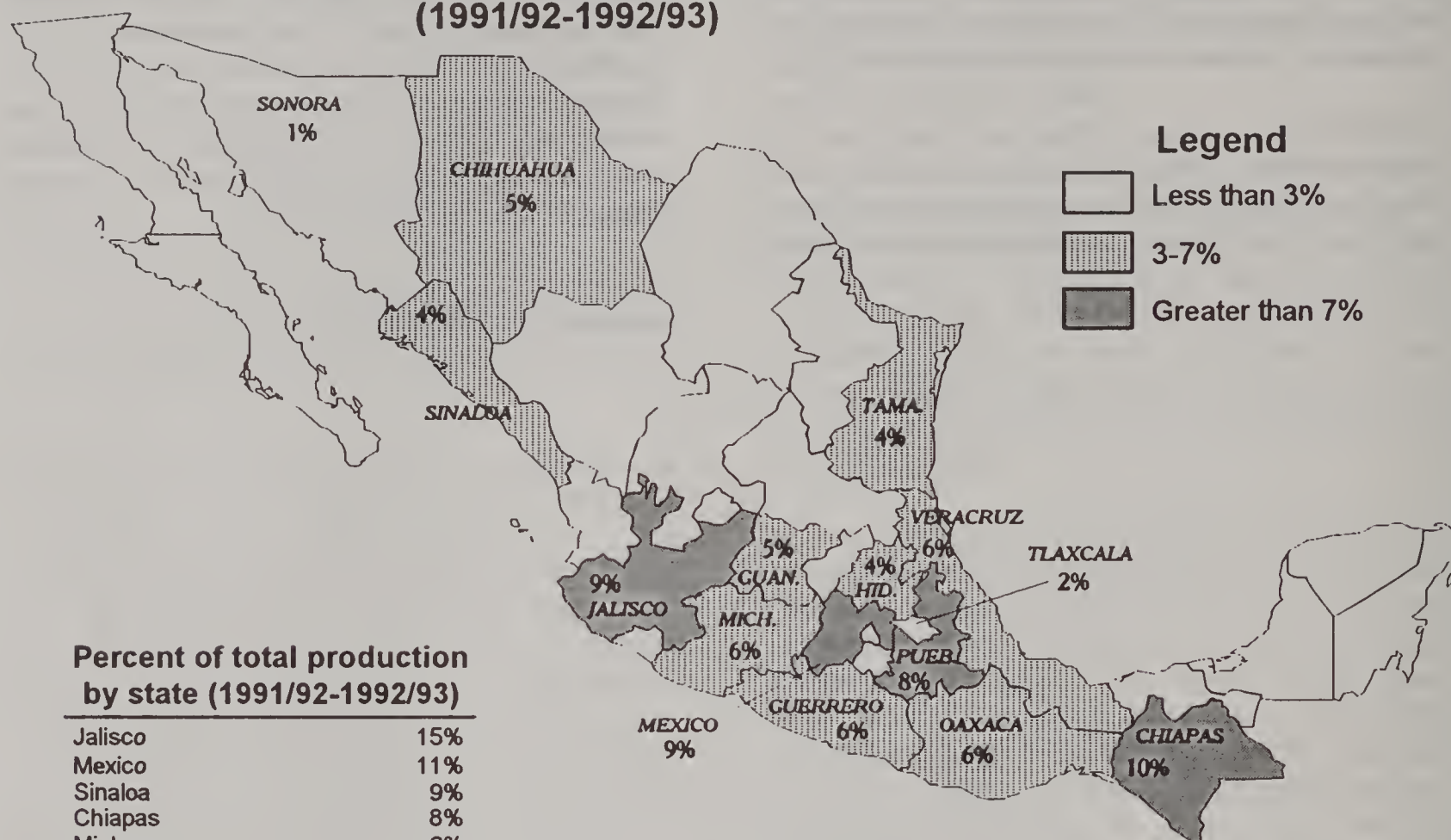
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Robert Tetrault, (202) 690-0140



# Mexico: Corn

Percent of total corn area by state  
(1991/92-1992/93)



Percent of total production  
by state (1991/92-1992/93)

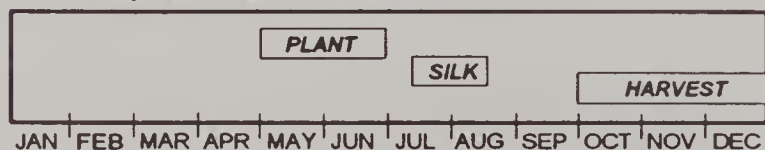
Jalisco	15%
Mexico	11%
Sinaloa	9%
Chiapas	8%
Michoacan	6%
Tamaulipas	6%
Veracruz	6%
Guerrero	5%
Chihuahua	5%
Guanajuato	4%
Puebla	4%
Oaxaca	3%
Hidalgo	3%
Tlaxcala	2%
Sonora	2%

These states account for 89% of  
1991/92-1992/93 production.

Mexico: Historical corn statistics

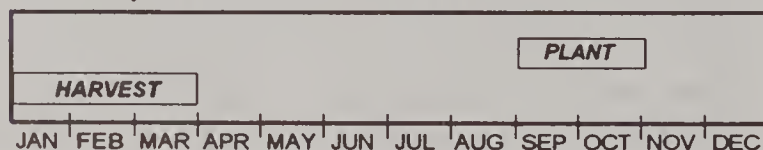
Crop Year	Area 1,000 ha	Yield t/ha	Prod. 1,000 t
1970/71	8,000	1.11	8,900
1971/72	8,000	1.14	9,100
1972/73	7,500	1.08	8,100
1973/74	7,900	1.14	9,000
1974/75	7,700	1.01	7,780
1975/76	7,900	1.18	9,300
1976/77	7,870	1.22	9,600
1977/78	7,920	1.22	9,700
1978/79	8,000	1.28	10,200
1979/80	7,600	1.21	9,200
1980/81	8,100	1.28	10,400
1981/82	8,150	1.53	12,500
1982/83	6,000	1.17	7,000
1983/84	6,500	1.43	9,300
1984/85	6,300	1.57	9,900
1985/86	6,200	1.69	10,500
1986/87	6,000	1.67	10,000
1987/88	6,000	1.65	9,900
1988/89	6,000	1.68	10,100
1989/90	5,800	1.68	9,750
1990/91	6,600	2.14	14,100
1991/92	7,700	1.88	14,500
1992/93	8,100	2.10	17,000
1988/89- 1992/93- average	6,840	1.90	13,090

Corn crop calendar for most of Mexico



Summer planted corn accounts for about 80-85 percent of  
total production. Add 1-2 months to the above crop calendar  
for corn grown in the Yucatan Peninsula.

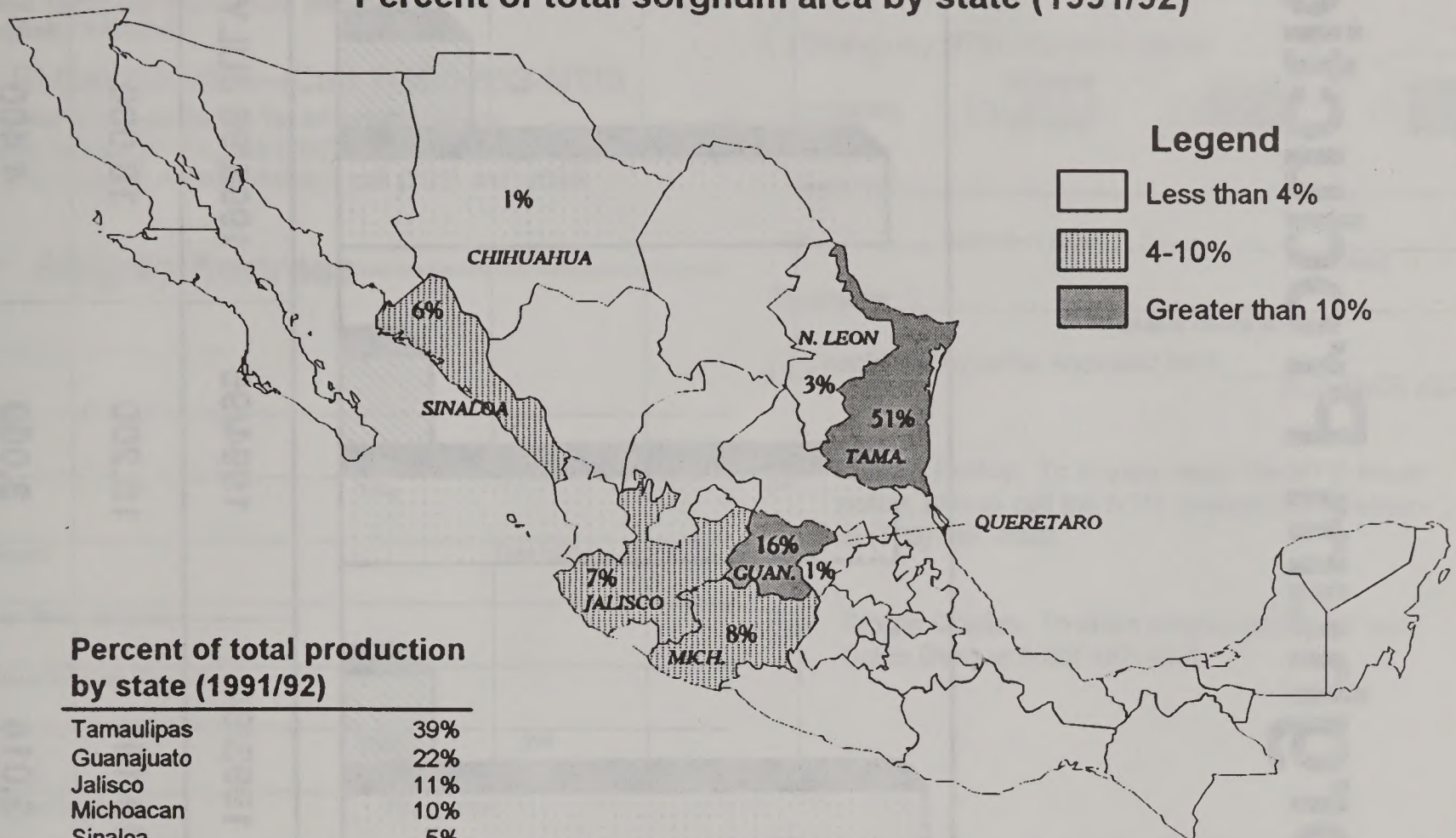
Corn crop calendar for northwestern Mexico





# Mexico: Sorghum

Percent of total sorghum area by state (1991/92)

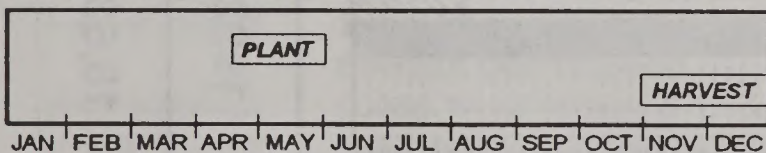


Percent of total production by state (1991/92)

Tamaulipas	39%
Guanajuato	22%
Jalisco	11%
Michoacan	10%
Sinaloa	5%
Nuevo Leon	2%
Queretaro	2%
Chihuahua	2%

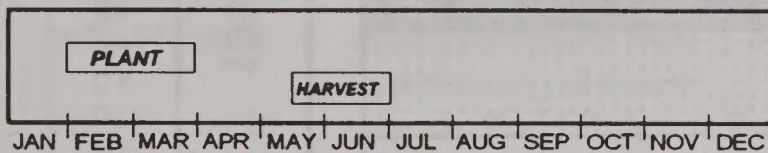
These states account for 93% of 1991/92 production.

Summer sorghum crop calendar for most of Mexico



Summer sorghum accounts for about 60-65 percent of the total crop and is primarily grown in the Bajio.

Winter sorghum crop calendar for most of Mexico



Winter sorghum accounts for about 35-40 percent of the total crop and is primarily grown in the Northeast (Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas) and west coast (Sinaloa).

Mexico: Historical sorghum statistics

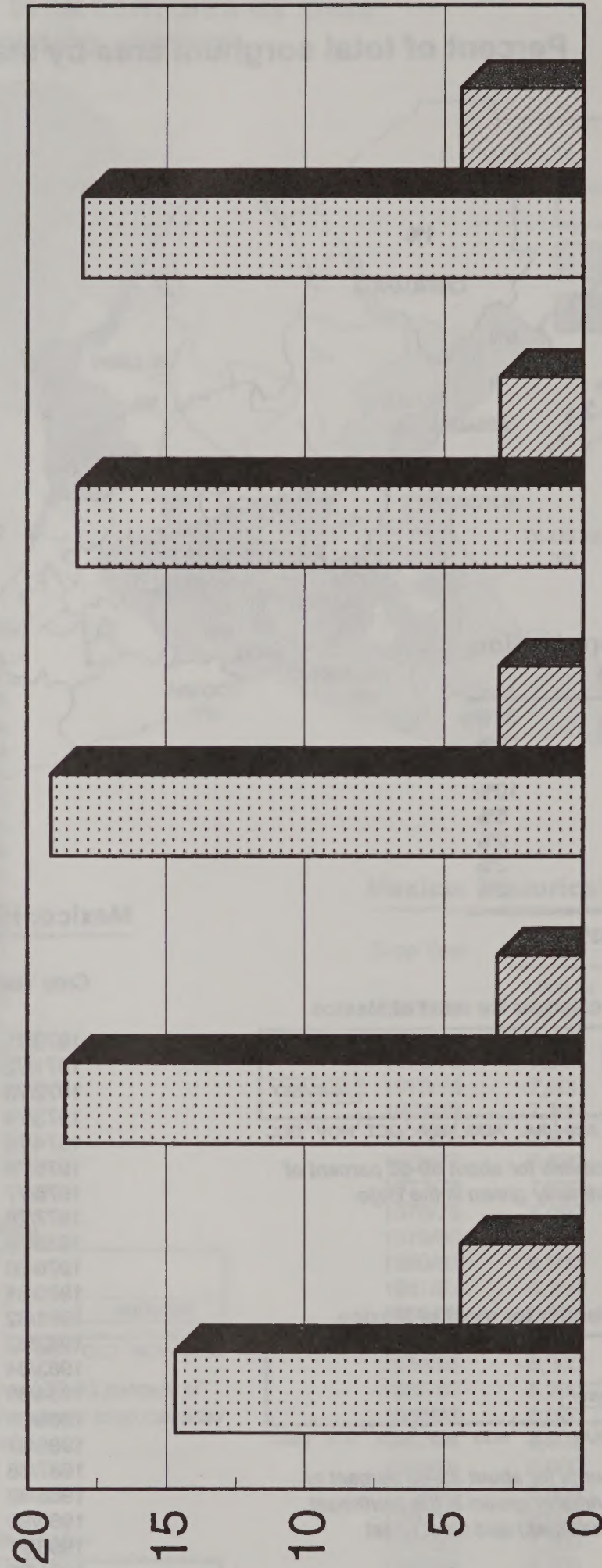
Crop Year	Area 1,000 ha	Yield t/ha	Prod. 1,000 t
1970/71	940	2.50	2,350
1971/72	900	2.44	2,200
1972/73	900	2.00	1,800
1973/74	1,160	2.50	2,900
1974/75	1,137	2.43	2,760
1975/76	1,200	2.83	3,400
1976/77	1,170	2.74	3,200
1977/78	1,000	2.80	2,800
1978/79	1,100	2.91	3,200
1979/80	900	2.22	2,000
1980/81	1,100	3.45	3,800
1981/82	1,400	2.86	4,000
1982/83	1,100	2.55	2,800
1983/84	1,400	2.86	4,000
1984/85	1,300	3.15	4,100
1985/86	1,300	2.85	3,700
1986/87	1,350	3.19	4,300
1987/88	1,375	2.91	4,000
1988/89	1,100	2.83	3,110
1989/90	1,300	2.88	3,750
1990/91	1,300	2.85	3,700
1991/92	820	3.17	2,600
1992/93	700	3.40	2,380
1988/89- 1992/93 average	1,044	3.00	3,108



CHART 1

# Mexico Corn and Sorghum Production

Million Metric Tons



	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 JULY
CORN	14,689	18,631	19,141	18,200	18,000
SORGHUM	4,403	3,088	3,018	3,000	4,400



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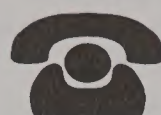
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